FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1852.

EXECUTIVE PARDON.—We understand that a letter has been received from Gov. Reid, of W. Boyd, from the remainder of the term of imprisonment imposed for the killing of Col. Martin Talbott. The pardon is to take effect on the 1st inst., and thus remits about 9½ months' imprisonment.

FALSE REPORT.—The Richmond Whig of Monday, on the authority of a Telegraphic despatch, announced the death of Wm. R. King, Vice President elect. We learn by Telegraph that the report is incorrect. How it originated we have not learned.

THE COAL MINES.—IMPORTANT PROJECTS TO FAYETTEVILLE.—We learn that a bill is before the Legislature of this State, to incorporate a company to construct a Rail Road from this place to the Coal Mines in Chatham—a distance of about 40 miles.

A company has been incorporated in South Carolina, to build a Rail Road from Charleston to Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, *with authority to extend it to these Coal Mines.*—Books are now open in Charleston for additional subscriptions to this company, which is being organized. The road is to be called the Eastern Rail Road. It is beyond a doubt that it will be built to the Manchester road; for it is urged by Charleston to recover from the false step she made in turning a deaf ear to the appeal of Wilmington to assist in making a road between Wilmington and Charleston.—Wilmington was anxious to continue her road to Charleston, and appealed to her to unite in the enterprise. Charleston paid no regard to the appeal—presumed, supposing that Wilmington would be compelled to await her convenience. But this was a delusion. Wilmington looked elsewhere, found willing friends to her enterprise, and built the road was the consequence. And now, too late, Charleston awoke to a sense of her folly. She is now endeavoring to repair it by the expenditure than Wilmington asked for, with such a prospect of only half the benefit in connection with Wilmington would have given her.

In order to repair her error, she proposes a North Eastern Road to the Coal Mines in this State. The Charleston Mercury says:

"Sensible of its importance to the trade of Charleston, every reason to believe that the road will be a highly profitable pecuniary investment. It will be the outlet of a rich and populous section of our State, whose products alone will yield a handsome item of income to the road, in the direct line between Charleston and Cheraw, and will be the great thoroughfare of travel and the mails with the North; and *by the speediest and most economical transportation of the Deep River Coal to market.* Actual surveys and measurements have shown that an uninterrupted descent from the mines to Charleston can be effected without difficulty; and a close calculation shows that under such a state of things, *the cost of transporting the coal from the Mines to Charleston will not be greater than the freight on coal to Philadelphia or Baltimore.* This will secure to us an ample supply of a most superior article for home consumption, but will give us facilities and capacities to our port as a starting point for coal trans-Atlantic steam vessels; and the new channel to our harbor is completed, for which are now in active progress, will present a most commanding position for the establishment of steam intercommunication with Europe.

"It has occurred to us, that a rail road from Fayetteville to the Coal Mines may be made a part of the present scheme. This town is but little out of the direct line between the terminus of the Eastern road and the Coal Mines. And by the addition of 40 miles of road, Charleston may be benefitted to that much of outlay. A rail road from the Manchester road to this town would not only lead to the completion of the long and much desired road from this place to the North, but thus we should be brought in connection with the great Northern and Southern travel, and that too by the shortest route to the South.

"The view of the prospects of Fayetteville and Fayetteville will put its shoulder to the wheel and can obtain the necessary assistance, the work is too great for her means at present, the rail road to the Coal Mines is the enterprise to be considered, undertaken, and *accomplished*. Its cost will be some five or six hundred thousand dollars only, whilst Pennsylvania, to reach her coal mines, has expended fifteen or twenty millions.

It is true that a company is already engaged in the effort to reach those mines by slack-water navigation. To that we have no objection. But we will say, that in our opinion, if a rail road had been commenced instead of the river navigation, *it would now have been in successful operation, and at a less cost than the river improvement.* But the experience of Pennsylvania and Baltimore shows that both rail roads and canals may be required. To the Pennsylvania mines, as we have said, they have both. And to the Maryland mines, both the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, have been constructed at a cost ten times as great as both our proposed road and river improvement. Let both these go ahead, therefore. There is enough for both. Of one thing we feel perfectly satisfied, viz: that nothing can exceed the convenience and profit of a road which would bring the Coal Mines within *from 2 to 3 hours* of navigation at this place—favored as we now are, and always will be hereafter, with uninterrupted navigation, by means of the light-draught boats which are now used. Only to think, that in less than three hours, a hundred tons of coal may be transported from the mines and emptied into a boat at our landing, on its way to Wilmington, or going South on its way to Charleston.

Can any one picture to himself the effect of such a scene on the prosperity of Fayetteville, and of the State? We leave it to the imagination of the reader, only remarking, that if like causes produce like results, then should this part of N. Carolina reap *some* of the rich fruits which Philadelphia and Baltimore are now enjoying from their noble enterprises.

We hope that when the Charter is obtained, Fayetteville will move *en masse* in the effort to secure its fruits.

INTERESTING DEBATE.—From a borrowed copy of yesterday's Register, (ours not coming to hand,) we copy the following debate in the Senate:

The bill to incorporate the bank of Cumberland was read a second time. The question being on the passage thereof to a third reading,

Mr. LILLINGTON said he disliked very much to be compelled to oppose a bill of this character, or any bill of a local nature. And, he continued, I regret that my friend, [I am sure he will allow me to call him such,] from Cumberland has introduced it here. There are a great many bills, I believe some 17 or 20, already upon our table proposing the establishment of Banks. This must stop somewhere, otherwise the whole State will soon be dotted over, literally studded, with these little local banks, and that which has under like circumstances happened before, will be very likely to happen again—the bubbles will burst, and such disasters as once to experience ought to suffice for a life time, will again occur.

I voted, Sir, four years ago, for the establishment of a bank at Fayetteville, because it was represented that they needed an additional bank, although I believe they had branches of two other banks at the time, so that they now have three banks. The trade of the place is no doubt increasing, but I have heard of no such great increase in her property and resources as to require a further increase of her banking capital to the extent of $500,000. I am compelled by a sense of duty, not only to my own individual constituents, but to the people of the State at large, to vote against the establishment of all banks in future, unless a more urgent case is presented, unless a greater necessity is shown than exists in this case. I do not mean to insinuate that my friend who has introduced this bill would be guilty of anything like log-rolling, but there is danger of gentlemen being unconsciously biassed when they are themselves interested in some proposition for the establishment of a bank, and be induced to go for all banks that may be proposed. I think it behooves us to be cautious. It has been the settled policy of North Carolina heretofore to keep these institutions in check, and not to extend to an unwarrantable extent the number of our banking institutions. The consequence has been, they have always been in a sound condition; and although they have been once or twice compelled, on account of an outside pressure, to suspend specie payments, yet there never was distrust in regard to their soundness. We can only preserve this state of things by keeping their number restricted.

Mr. KELLY. It seems to me that the Senator from Rowan has become alarmed very suddenly. He has voted for the establishment of two banks at this session, and yet he objects to this although it is to be one of but small capital. There is certainly nothing alarming in it. If the Senator will examine the memorial which has been sent up here, and which I know has been prepared in good faith, and sets forth facts as they exist, I think he, as well as a Senator whom I heard speak of this matter last night, will be entirely satisfied that the people there require another bank. It is true they have a bank and branches of other banks now, and there are no banks any where that have been conducted more to the satisfaction of the people at large. They are carefully managed. But I repeat it, if my friend will examine the memorial of the people of Fayetteville, I apprehend that he will be convinced at once, that they are in need of additional banking capital. Some forty years ago, when the population was not one quarter so much as it is now, they had as much banking capital as they have at present. That county is increasing rapidly in population and wealth, and they have now some four or five roads which are in process of being constructed, the stock in which has been taken by the people residing there, without asking from the State. I trust this bill will pass.

Mr. LILLINGTON. One word by way of reply to the remarks of the Senator from Moore. There is no one who is more disposed to give the people of Fayetteville credit for enterprize and public spirit than I am; but, sir, when the Bank of Fayetteville was chartered in the session of 1848, they were commencing their plank roads, an increase in their resources was anticipated, and that was one reason that induced myself and other Senators to vote for the establishment of that bank, giving to it a capital stock of $350,000. In regard to this memorial, we all know how easy it is to get them up. We heard an anecdote from the Senator from Iredell the other day in reference to that subject. Although this memorial may stand on a different footing from other memorials of a similar kind, for I know nothing about it personally, yet I am informed from a reliable source, that there is a very significant omission in this memorial; that a number of the old firms in the town of Fayetteville do not appear in the memorial. I do not desire to throw any discredit upon the memorial, but another fact has been brought to my notice, in which I place no confidence, which is, that a number of names are attached to this memorial of those who were defeated candidates for office in the Fayetteville bank. It is said they now wish a bank of their own where their influence may be felt, and where they may be enabled to extend favors to their friends.—Now, as regards the peculiar claims of Fayetteville to a bank, what prevents me from bringing here and pressing the claims of the town where I reside?

Sir, the same reasons which are pressed in behalf of Fayetteville, have been pressed, and will be pressed, in behalf of the fifteen or twenty other points at which it is proposed to locate a new bank.

I am much more disposed to favor the people living in remote places where no bank facilities already exist, I should look with much more favor upon the claims of a people who have no bank, than upon the claims of those who have, already three. But I ask gentlemen to reflect, where is this thing to stop? Are you not commencing a career of extravagance in this matter which will, at no distant day, lead to the most disastrous results? Keep your banking institutions sound, and do not furnish an opportunity to men of wild and speculative notions to involve themselves too readily in debt. Let us profit by the experience of the past, and keep upon the old and safe track. I am not ashamed to confess I am somewhat of an old fogy, not only in this matter, but in others. I wish not to innovate too much upon the rules and practices of those who have gone before us, but to adhere to them in all cases where they have proved to be valuable.

Mr. GILMER said he thought the people were best able to determine for themselves what was for their interest; and where united application was made, as in this case, he was for acceding to it. And, if the names of any of the prominent business men of Fayetteville were omitted from the petition, it was, perhaps, because they were interested in some other banking institutions in that town. Reference had been made to the increase of the enterprise, industry, and wealth of the county of Cumberland; the increase in the number of her mills, manufactories, &c., and it was represented that if her banking facilities were increased, she would be still further advanced in prosperity. The enterprise and industry of a people at all times entitled them to respect; and he for one was for helping those who helped themselves. The increase of the wealth and population of a county must necessarily augment the amount of taxes to be received into the State Treasury from that county, and in many respects the State was benefitted by such increase. She ought not, therefore, by any act of hers, to withhold what would contribute to the benefit and advancement of a county. He was for giving to the people of Fayetteville in this case what they had asked for, and what he conceived they deserved.

Mr. CALDWELL. A single remark. I should like to know, sir, if Fayetteville has as much banking capital now as she had twelve years ago? I do not think she has more, because she had then a Branch of the U. S. Bank. She has now a branch of the Bank of the State and a branch of the Cape Fear Bank. Now I believe, sir, the trade of Fayetteville has increased to double what it was twelve years ago, and she then had as much banking capital as she has now. It appears to me, that if a bank is required at any point in the State, it is at Fayetteville.

[The debate was further continued by Messrs. Kelly, Lillington, Thomas, Caldwell, and T. F. Jones. The report is necessarily deferred until our next.] The yeas and nays were taken, and the bill was rejected, yeas 23, nays 24.

On Monday, on motion of Mr. McDowell, the vote rejecting the bill was reconsidered, and the bill was laid on the table.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Woodfin, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to protect the good citizens of this State from a great nuisance, and also on the bill giving the election of Clerks and Masters to the people.

Mr. Gilmer, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill changing the judiciary system so as to require ten circuit Judges to hold the Supreme Court.

Mr. Richardson introduced a bill to authorise the several County Courts to pay the wardens of the poor.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to transfer part of the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company to the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company. Also, a bill to encourage agriculture, manufactures and the mechanic arts.

Mr. Kerr a bill to increase the capital of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

Mr. Bower presented the petition of sundry citizens of Watauga county, praying for the passage of an act establishing free trade in ardent spirits.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Nov. 29th, 1852.

DEAR SIRS: Since writing to you last, I find that the Senate proceedings of Saturday furnish several items of interest. Mr. Steele on that day introduced a bill to amend the Constitution. It provides that no member of the Legislature shall be eligible, during the time for which he was elected, to any office of profit or trust, the appointment to which is vested in the Governor or the General Assembly, except that of a Trustee of a Literary Institution. The bill was read for information, and laid upon the table.

I may also mention that the bill to repeal the act in relation to the fishing at Ocracock and the other Inlets on our coast, passed its third reading, and is now ready to be enrolled and ratified. The bill to incorporate the Bank of North Carolina (at Fayetteville) *was rejected* on its second reading. Perhaps I should mention that the committee on Congressional Districts made two Reports to the Senate on Saturday. The first Report was presented by Mr. Thompson, (Whig,) who stated that the committee could not agree, but that on the part of a portion of the members he presented the following scheme:—

First District—Camden, Currituck, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell, Northampton and Halifax.

Second District—Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Lenoir, Wayne and Greene.

Third District—New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond and Johnston.

Fourth District—Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Orange, Nash and Edgecombe.

Fifth District—Person, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford and Rockingham.

Sixth District—Stokes, Forsyth, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry, Iredell, Alexander and Ashe.

Seventh District—Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Stanly, Anson, Montgomery, Moore and Cleveland.

Eighth District—Wilkes, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, Rutherford, McDowell, Henderson, Buncombe, Yaney, Haywood, Macon, Cherokee, Jackson and Madison.

Mr Berry (Loco) then presented the following scheme:—

First District—Cherokee, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Madison, Yancy, Ashe, Watauga, Henderson, Buncombe, Rutherford, McDowell, Burke and Caldwell.

Second District—Surry, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alexander, Iredell, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Mecklenburg and Union.

Third District—Stokes, Forsyth, Rockingham, Guilford, Caswell, Person, Orange and Alamance.

Fourth District—Davie, Rowan, Davidson, Cabarrus, Stanly, Anson, Montgomery, Randolph, Moore, and Richmond.

Fifth District—Bladen, Duplin, Columbus, Robeson, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Onslow, and Cumberland.

Sixth District—Granville, Warren, Franklin, Nash, Wake, Chatham and Johnston.

Seventh District—Carteret, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Green, Pitt, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell, Martin and Washington.

Eighth District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Gates, Chowan, Hertford, Bertie, Northampton, Halifax and Edgecombe.

This last, I understand, is very liberal to the Whigs. It actually gives them a prospect of obtaining one member in the House of Representatives! and a Whig district besides with Mr. Clingman in it! Of the majority report I will not make any remarks until I have heard some discussion upon it.

To-day the Senate passed the bill to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools on its second reading, by a vote of 30 to 18! Mr. Cunningham of Person made a sensible speech in support of it; and Mr. Brogden of Wayne, as if to be consistent in opposing *all* improvements, mental and physical, made a speech against it.

Mr. Bynum introduced in the Senate a bill to authorize the business of Banking—a sort of general system of Free Banking—the capital to consist of stocks either of the State or the United States.

The only matter of importance in the House proceedings to-day, is the passage of Mr. Leach's Land Resolutions. The motion to strike out with the view of inserting the amendment of General Saunders, was decided in the negative—yeas 43, nays 63. The question upon the resolution of Mr. Leach was divided, so that the question was first taken on asking for a distribution of the "public lands;" which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 76, nays 32. The next question was on the alternative proposition, "or the proceeds thereof;" which had been put in after the resolution was introduced; and this was decided in the affirmative—yeas 64, nays 45. You will observe that the vote on striking out and this last one are nearly the same—very nearly a strict party vote; but in reference to distributing the lands, a good many Democrats flew the track. Why is this?—My impression is, that they are convinced that the Whig doctrine is correct, and are only prevented from fully embracing it by a pride of consistency! And really the plea that they put up for justification is so weak, that it will not sustain them in an investigation before the people. The only speeches to-day on the subject were made by Messrs. Cotton, Dargan, and McDugald. Mr. Cotton made a dash at the Whig party, but wound up by declaring his intention to support the resolutions. Mr. Dargan and Mr. McDugald [illegible] of the Whig doctrine in regard to the distribution of the Public Lands. E.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Nov. 30.

Dear Sirs: The Free Suffrage bill was lost in the Senate to-day, on its first reading, it having failed to receive the Constitutional majority.

The vote was as follows:

For the Bill—Messrs. Albritton, Arendell, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Bunting, Caldwell, Connady, Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Jones, Kerr, Lillington, McDowell, McMillan, Murchison, Person, Shaw, Speight, Steele, Thomas, Ward, Washington, Watson and Withers—31.

Against the Bill—Messrs. Albright, Bynum, Cowper, Hoke, T. F. Jones, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, Murray, Palmer, Richardson, Thompson, Willey and Woodfin—16.

It seems to have been only a temporary death, however. Mr. Albright moved to reconsider the vote, which motion prevailed; and on motion of Mr. Brogden, the bill was laid upon the table and made the order of the day for Friday next at 12 o'clock.

The bill to incorporate a Bank for the Tobacconists in Rockingham county was rejected in the Senate on its 2d reading. The engrossed bill to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools, and the bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Lumberton Plank Road Company, passed their third reading.

In the House of Commons, the engrossed bill to repeal the act to establish the county of Jackson, was taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday. The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Lowe, by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting a supplemental bill to complete the organization of the county of Jackson. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 69 to 36; and the bill passed its 2d reading by a vote of 72 to 35. Quite an animated debate took place on this bill. Those who spoke in favor of the county of Jackson were Messrs. Avery, Dargan, Wheeler, W. E. Hill, and D. Reid. Those who opposed were Messrs. Cherry, D. F. Caldwell and Amis. The speech of Mr. Wheeler was the best that he has delivered this session, and was altogether *characteristic*.

The bill to incorporate the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad Company was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 11 o'clock; and the bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Railroad Company was made the order of the day for Thursday at 12 o'clock.

The bill making provision for an increase of the Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company to $350,000, was taken up as the special order at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, but no vote was had upon it. An amendment offered by Mr. Saunders, of Wake, is pending, which, I think, will probably secure the passage of the bill. The amendment is in the shape of an additional section, and provides that no portion of the appropriation in the bill shall be paid, until the contracts for the whole work to be done have been let out and bonds with security, to be approved by the Governor and Attorney General, have been given for its faithful execution for the sum appropriated. The bill was ably advocated by Messrs. Avery, Spruill, W. J. Long and R. M. Saunders. Mr. Phillips made some remarks which seemed to throw very formidable obstacles in the way of its passage; and yet he said he desired to support the bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Saunders was intended to meet the objections urged by Mr. P., and I think will do so.—This bill comes up in the morning as unfinished business, Mr. Caldwell of Guilford having the floor.

The Senate made a proposition to vote for Senator to-day; but it was laid on the table in the House, because of the absence of several members.

THE CUBA DIFFICULTY.—The Postmaster General having forbidden the delivery of the mails to any of Mr. George Law's Steamers that might have Purser Smith on board, and Passed Midshipman Davenport having been ordered to take his proper place in the Navy, it was hoped that Mr. Law would see the impropriety of his course, and desist from further attempts to bully the authorities of Havana. But he is bent upon bringing his rusty muskets into use. The Crescent City Steamer, to which Purser Smith belonged, having suffered some damage, and being thereby prevented from making her usual trip, Mr. Law has put Purser Smith on board the Steamer Cherokee, and sent her to Havana.

This was such an outrage upon public opinion at New York, that the Insurance Companies thought it proper to give notice that they would not insure any freight sent by her. Even this did not deter Mr. Law. He and Mr. Roberts, his partner, advertised that they would insure goods sent by her. The Cherokee accordingly sailed, *but without passengers, freight or mails.*—When she enters the port of Havana, which she is ordered to do, the probability is that the Cuba dispute will be brought to a crisis. The N. Y. Commercial says, "the Cherokee will sail to-day without passengers, without freight, without mails, for Havana. And in all kindness and frankness we assure the company that they gain nothing from the really thinking community—those whose opinion is worth having—to compensate for this heavy pecuniary loss. And it may well be asked, wherefore then should the Cherokee go to Havana? Why present herself at that port? She has nothing to land, and why should the company expose themselves to such repeated and humiliating rebuffs?"

The mails have been sent to Charleston, and thence to Havana by the Steamer Isabel. This insures their safety, with scarcely more delay than if the Law Steamer were allowed to land there peaceably.

P. S. The Cherokee took a number of passengers for New Orleans, and *one* for Havana.

THE MUSKET CONTRACT.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce contains a history of Mr. George Law's purchase of 144,353 old government muskets, in 1849, for $314,475 60, on which he has since paid about $150,000 of principal and interest.

The Journal says that Mr. Law has withdrawn from the Public Stores between twenty-five and thirty thousand of these muskets! And it asks emphatically, "*what is their destination?*" It adds, the curtain being now slightly lifted, the public can discover the *real* cause of the Crescent City bravadoisms in the harbor Havana, and find a solution of the cause why "Mr. Law has determined that Mr. Smith *shall* return to Havana."

A WONDER.—The Wilmington Journal advocates "a fair division" of the Congressional and Senatorial Districts! What a pity that the Journal was not in existence in 1842, to advocate a fair division then! But perhaps its virtue would not have been proof against the temptation to exercise the power which a majority in both Houses of the Legislature of 1842 gave to the party. The case is a little different now, as the Whigs have a majority in one House, and can prevent an unfair apportionment.

We give the Journal the benefit of his present honest recommendation, as follows:—

"We hope that neither party will try to get the advantage of the other in the apportionment of Congressional Districts. The fact that there will be an even number of districts, will suggest an even division, which would be about fair.

"There will be little or no difficulty in apportioning the members of the House of Commons; for the law lays all that down; but the laying off of Senatorial Districts will be a matter of much more labor and difficulty, and will require every man to keep his eyes open. We want no advantage—no gouging *pro* or *con*."

JUSTICE TO THE QUAKERS.—The Greensborough Patriot informs us that the votes in Guilford for Hale and Julian were not given by Quakers. We are glad to exonerate that excellent body of citizens from the reproach.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The National Intelligencer is far from desiring controversy with the "Union" newspaper. The world is wide enough for both of those journals to go through without jostling, especially as their paths and their objects lie wide apart. The two journals might, it seems to us, well maintain their particular views, and even correct each other's errors, without unnecessary acrimony. We shall indulge in none such whilst setting the "Union" right upon a point upon which, in the following paragraph, an attempt is made to put this paper in the wrong:

"*Cuba and the Polk Cabinet.*—The proposal for the purchase of Cuba made by President Polk is denounced in no measured terms by a portion of the Whig press. The example was set by the National Intelligencer, which threw out the insinuation that President Polk exceeded his constitutional power in proposing the purchase of Cuba. The Intelligencer is averse to the acquisition of Cuba, under any circumstances and by any means; and this objection is but an idle pretext. The Intelligencer knows too well that in all negotiations with foreign Powers the President must take the initiative, and that his acts are null and void without the concurrence of the Senate. Indeed, in a treaty involving an expenditure of money, the House of Representatives has a voice. So that the President could not have concluded a treaty for the purchase of Cuba without the assent of Congress; nevertheless, the Intelligencer represents President Polk to have done a very arbitrary and high-handed thing in not securing the permission of the Senate to open a negotiation which could not have been consummated without the consent of Congress! The reason by which the Intelligencer attempts to justify its position makes its objection still more frivolous and absurd. It contends that the Senate should have been consulted, because the expenditure of one hundred millions of dollars was involved in the projected treaty, as if the Senate were the proper body to consult about the expenditure of money!"

The "Union" is quite right in supposing this paper to be opposed to the acquisition of Cuba under *present* circumstances; that is to say, under the known and repeatedly avowed determination of the Government of Spain not to *cede* the possession of that Island to any Power on any terms. The National Intelligencer stands upon the ground taken by the Whig Administration of Mr. Adams and his distinguished associates, a quarter of a century ago, and maintained at the present by the Administration of President Fillmore. In a word, we are of opinion that, independently of the rights of Spain, it is for the interest of the United States that Cuba should continue to be, as now, a dependency of Spain; but that this Government could not, and would not, consent that the Island should, by whatever process, pass into the possession of any other Power.

The "Union" differs entirely from us as to the duty of the President of the United States in such a case as that revealed to the Public by the Documents which have just now for the first time seen the light. We did not, as the "Union" states, represent President Polk as having "done a very arbitrary and high-handed thing in not securing the permission of the Senate to open a negotiation," &c. What we did say was, by way of suggestion, that the vast amount involved (putting out of view all other considerations) "might well have suggested the propriety of *consulting the Senate*, if not both Houses of Congress, before placing so vast a power *in the hands of the Minister to Spain.*"

This language was surely guarded enough to express a sentiment, in which, we presume, all men who are familiar with the structure of this Government will concur with us. No limit or condition was attached to the authority given to our Minister in Spain to purchase the Island of Cuba from that Government, but that "one hundred millions of dollars," which "*the President* would be willing to stipulate for the payment of," was the *maximum* price. And "to conclude such a treaty," said Mr. Buchanan, "I transmit you *a full power.*"

And now to the main purpose for which we have taken the article of the "Union" in hand. We might cite cases even in Mr. Polk's own Administration, as well as in preceding ones, of applications to Congress by the Executive for appropriations of money, or for sanctions by the Senate to negotiations in contemplation by the Executive. But we prefer going to the fountain-head, and thence imbibing the knowledge of what was deemed necessary and indispensable, by President Washington himself, in a case far more imperative than this of the proposed purchase of Cuba; a case in which the liberties and even the lives of citizens of this then young Republic, held in bondage by one of the Powers of the Mediterranean, were in imminent danger.

We shall, without further remark, place before our readers the evidence showing what was the opinion of the earlier Presidents of the United States—the really great men who *made* the Constitution—as to the respect due by the President of the United States *to the co-ordinate branches of the Government* in matters within their sphere.

We quote from the official record:

IN SENATE.—TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1792.

A written message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his Secretary:

UNITED STATES, May 8th, 1792.

Gentlemen of the Senate: If the President of the United States should conclude a convention or treaty with the Government of Algiers for the ransom of the thirteen Americans in captivity there, for the sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars, all expenses included, will the Senate approve the same? *Or is there any and what greater or less sum which they would fix on as the limit beyond which they would not approve the ransom?*

If the President of the United States should conclude a treaty with the Government of Algiers for the establishment of peace with them, at an expense not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, paid at the signature, and a like sum to be paid annually afterwards during the continuance of the treaty, would the Senate approve the same? *Or are there any greater or less sums which they would fix on as the limits beyond which they would not approve of such treaty?*

GO. WASHINGTON.

It was agreed, by unanimous consent, to take this message into consideration at this time.

Ordered, That it be referred to Mr. Morris, Mr. Cabot, and Mr. Ellsworth, to consider and report thereon. The committee reported as follows:

"Resolved, That if the President of the United States shall conclude a treaty with the Government of Algiers for the establishment of peace with them, at an expense not exceeding forty thousand dollars, paid at the signature, and a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid annually afterwards during the continuance of the treaty, the Senate will approve the same. And in case such treaty be concluded, and the President of the United States shall also conclude a convention or treaty with the Government of Algiers for the ransom of the thirteen Americans in captivity there, for a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars, all expenses included, that the Senate will also approve such convention or treaty."

On motion to agree to the report of the committee, It passed in the affirmative: Yeas 14, nays 2.

Ordered, That the Secretary lay this resolution before the President of the United States.

DIED,

Near Sockopartoy, Ala., on the 7th ultimo, of dysentery, after a painful illness of 15 days, SALLY ANN, daughter of Dr. James A. and Margaret Kelly, in her 15th year. She bore her suffering with that patience and fortitude which none but those who have a hope in Christ would; leaving a large circle of friends and associates to mourn their loss—but with the consolation of believing their loss is her eternal gain.—*Com.*

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE.

Died, suddenly, in this county, on the 16th instant, Mr. JAMES KING, aged upwards of 90 years. According to his own account, he was a native of Maryland; served 4 years in the struggle for Independence; was one of those selected as a Guard for Gen. Washington on the occasion of the surrender of Cornwallis; and was subsequently discharged at New York. Having remained a Whig, he rode on horseback to the polls at the recent Presidential election, and voted an open ticket for the nominees of that party. Mr. King was remarkable for his unremitting industry as a farmer; and the great age to which he attained tends to demonstrate that constant labor does not by any physical law shorten the duration of life.

Cumberland County, Nov. 29, 1852.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov 30—Str Southerner, with goods for S T Pfohl, Cook & Johnson, S J Hinsdale, Smith, Martin & Co, E M Holt, J H Thompson, W McIntyre, Murchison, Reid & Co, J H Foust, Foust & Bro, M W McNair, F & B, J H F, McLaurin, Rankin & McLean, Prof Mitchell, Cedar Falls, Mrs D Howell, and others.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1852.

The unfinished business of yesterday was resumed, viz: the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Leach in relation to the Public Lands. The question pending was on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wake, Mr. Saunders.

Mr. BYNUM, of Northampton, moved to amend the amendment by striking out after the word whereas and insert the following:

"We regard the opening of the inlet of Nag's Head as a National measure, and one calculated to benefit not only the commercial interest of the United States, but the interest of the people generally; and whereas we consider this work as strictly within the limits of the constitution; therefore,

"*Be it Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives, if in their opinion said work shall appear practicable, are hereby instructed to apply for an appropriation of so much of the public money as may be necessary to open said inlet at or near Nag's Head in this State.

"*Resolved further*, That we are opposed to the policy of granting the Public Lands to actual settlers, and of making large appropriations of the same to works of Internal Improvements within particular States, as unjust, unequal and unpolitic; and our Representatives in Congress are hereby instructed to endeavor to prevent said policy; but if said policy should continue, contrary to our wishes and their instructions, then and in that case they are further instructed, to make application for an appropriation of a fair and equitable portion of said lands to the State of North Carolina, which, when so appropriated, shall be applied as the Legislature may direct."

Mr. Bynum said it was not his intention to occupy much of the time of the House. He did not think this question so important as some gentlemen seemed to consider it; and therefore did not esteem it a proper subject for a long harangue.—Mr. B. stated his position to be this: First, he was opposed to a distribution of the Public Lands, because he thought they should be held as a source of Revenue, to defray the expenses of the Government, that the tariff may be kept at as low a rate as possible. 2dly. He believed that the opening of the Inlet at Nag's Head was a work clearly within the constitution, and he was for asking of the General Government an appropriation of *money* for the purpose. And 3dly. He did not believe a distribution of the Public Lands would be unconstitutional,—it was a question of expediency only. And, if they could not succeed in having the lands kept for general purposes, then he was for accepting a part in a distribution.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Guilford, replied to Mr. Bynum. He regarded this question as one of great importance; more so than any other that was likely to come before the Legislature. Mr. C. then traced out the history of this measure, as having been recommended by Jefferson, and supported by the Republican party; spoke of its popularity when first recommended by Mr. Clay, and of the opposition that sprang up in the Democratic party after the veto of Gen. Jackson. He expressed his great satisfaction at seeing that his Democratic friends had changed their views on this as well as other questions. Public opinion had brought them to occupy a correct position; and it was pleasant now to hear the voice of the gentleman from Burke, (Mr. Avery,) and other eloquent gentlemen, urging forward works of improvement. Well might he vote for Democrats for the Senate when he found them taking these positions; and he only regretted that he could not vote for two of them. He was willing that they should take the offices. A remarkable change, said he, has of late come over the dreams of the Democratic party. There was a time, not long since, when the Democracy of this broad land went forth in every direction, like Saul of Tarsus against the christians, breathing out threatenings and slaughter against all Banks, bank notes, and corporations of all kinds, and especially against all works of Internal Improvements by the General Government, as unconstitutional. Yes sir, said he, even so late as the session of 1850-'51 he heard this objection urged against the opening of Nag's Head, and the Democratic party on those then voted in that House against resolutions instructing our Senators and Representatives to ask for an appropriation for this purpose. But suddenly a great light, above the brightness of the sun, had broken in upon the minds of the unterrified, and the scales had fallen from their eyes; so that, like Saul, they have become converted, and have renounced their faith. Instead of continuing to persecute the Whigs for their opinions now, as formerly, they have become the most zealous of all the Apostles in the advocacy of the pure Republican Whig faith. What, he asked, has caused this wonderful change? Perhaps nothing contributed more to bring it about than the Heaven-announced truth: "It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks."

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Bynum, and it was rejected —yeas 38, nays 68.

The question recurring on the amendment offered by Mr. Saunders, of Wake, he proceeded to address the House in support of his resolutions. He commenced by congratulating the friends of Nag's Head upon the favorable opinions expressed in the House and elsewhere for that work.—He was glad that his resolutions had brought from the editor of the Standard the expression of an opinion favorable to it. But the editor of the Standard preferred to see an appropriation of $500,000 for this purpose, and so the gentleman from Northampton had expressed it in his resolution. He (Mr. S.) would also go for the money if we could get it; but if we could not get that, he was for taking the land. To meet the views of his friends, he therefore proposed to modify his first resolution by inserting after the word "appropriation," the words "of such sums of money as may be necessary." In reference to what the Standard had said in regard to squandering the public lands on particular States, Mr. S. remarked that he would take the Standard's denunciation without the apology. The decalogue says, "Thou shalt not steal;" and no apology should be made for it. Mr. S. argued that if we should fail to get the money for Nag's Head, but should get this land, it would not affect the equal distribution of the public lands afterwards, as 500,000 acres now would only put us on a footing with the other States which have already received this amount. Upon the second resolution, Mr. S. contended that it would be constitutional to distribute the public lands. The practice which he as well as the Standard denounced, has been continued for more than ten years, and he believed the time had come for us to act. He did not believe, as intimated by the Standard, that General Pierce would veto a bill giving the lands to the new States. He had seen an article in the New Hampshire Patriot that had led him to a very different conclusion. At all events he was for relieving Gen. Pierce in this matter, and was for taking care of ourselves. To make the second resolution acceptable to his friends he would modify that also, by striking out the words, "of their proceeds," and make it conclude as that offered by the gentleman from Northampton. He should prefer that the lands should continue under the control of the General Government, but not as a source of revenue. It had been objected to his resolutions that he had not used the word instruct. He was in favor of the doctrine of instruction, but it may be abused. It ought to be exercised only on vital questions, when they were prepared to make an issue with the Senator. An intimation of the wishes of the Legislature would be sufficient for the present Senators.

Mr. DOBBIN arose, not to make a speech, but simply to express his views on the subject, that his votes might not be misunderstood. He said he would not go into the subject of Internal Improvement in the State. He had not changed the views he had heretofore entertained on this subject. He had no visionary schemes to put forth. He could sympathise with the people of the West because of their remoteness from markets, and he hoped to see the improvements carried steadily forward until they were relieved.—His mind had undergone no change on the subject before the House. *He had no old opinions to take back, and no new ones to advance.* He had never said it would be unconstitutional for Congress to make an appropriation for Nag's Head —never: It was true, that while in Congress he had voted against a bill making an appropriation for Rivers, &c., which he believed to be unconstitutional. He would not vote for a bill containing provisions which he thought conflicted with the constitution, even if it contained an appropriation for Nag's Head.

Mr. CHERRY interrupted. Would the gentleman from Cumberland (Mr. Dobbin) have voted for the River and Harbor bill at the last session, if he had been in Congress?

Mr. DOBBIN replied. I would not.

Mr. CHERRY. It had an appropriation for Nag's Head, and other works in this State.

Mr. DOBBIN. I could not have voted for it, if there were appropriations in the bill which I regarded as unconstitutional. Mr. D. then proceeded to state his objections to the resolutions of the gentleman from Wake, and replied to some of his arguments. He protested against that part of Mr. S's resolutions which asked 500,000 acres of land for Nag's Head. If constitutional and practicable, why should not Congress do it with Public Money, for the gentleman admits that if the land be appropriated, we would be minus 500,000 acres if North Carolina should, on the contingency he contemplates, demand her share of the lands. He thought the appropriation for Nag's Head should be presented as an independent proposition. He believed that such were its claims to the attention of Congress that it could be procured in this way. He would prefer having the alternative proposition, to take land for this work, stricken out of the amendment.

In regard to the second resolution, Mr. Dobbin stated what he believed to be the views of the Democratic party. He said they held that the proceeds of the Public Lands should be kept as a part of the revenue for paying the expenses of the government. This, said Mr. D., was his opinion now. He then read from a speech of Senator Niles, in which *this* opinion was not only expressed, but the opinion also that, if the injustice to the old States, by the large donations to the new ones, was not discontinued, some measures would have to be devised and adopted to do justice to the old States. Mr. D. said you could hardly find a man of any creed, sect, party, or locality in the old States who would not demand a share of the public lands, if it becomes the settled policy to squander and give away the lands to the entire deprivation of the old States. He did not know what Gen. Pierce would do in reference to giving these lands to the new States; but he hoped and believed he would discountenance the policy. If the policy is continued, he would be for demanding our share.

Mr. SAUNDERS replied to Mr. Dobbin. The argument urged by the gentleman from Cumberland, (Mr. Dobbin,) against asking land for Nag's Head, in case they could not get the money, was equally strong against the second resolution of the amendment for which the gentleman had just voted. It was true that the land, if located in the States, might be less end in value by the tax imposed upon it, but it might be located in the territories where it could not be taxed. Here Mr. S. noticed an interrogatory propounded by the Standard, in reference to his second resolution. He said he was surprised that one having the sagacity of the editor should have asked the question. The question was this: Suppose the deposite should be made, as proposed by General Saunders, and the money invested in Railroad Stocks, and the government should call for it—what then? It is to be returned in such Stocks, &c., "Would not such a policy result in transferring State jurisdiction and State powers to Washington City?" To this Mr. S. answered *No!* and assigned his reasons for it.

Mr. LEACH next took the floor. He said he hoped the resolutions offered by him would pass without the amendment. He should not object to having a resolution asking an appropriation for Nag's Head attached to them. But the proposition was to strike out his resolutions, and to this he objected. Mr. Leach then examined the amendment proposed. The "if" in the resolution of the gentleman from Wake, was objectionable. "If it (the unjust system heretofore pursued) is persevered in," they say they will go for a distribution. But they do not say how long it must be persevered in. Mr. L. then referred to the history of this measure, and the course of the Democratic party upon it. He said that a Democratic Senate had laid Bennett's land bill upon the table, by which North Carolina lost $1,600,000; and that the course pursued by the party had kept her out of $10,000,000, to which she was now entitled. His resolutions came right up to the question, and demanded, as a matter of right, that North Carolina have an equitable share of the Public Lands. And those who desired to see our Railroads extended from Beaufort to the extreme West, to see our children educated, and the State advanced in every respect, should stand up for them. Mr. L. concluded by calling for a division of the question. [The Speech of General Leach will be published in full hereafter.]

Mr. MCDUGALD stated that he had an amendment to propose, which he thought would reconcile some of the differences; but he supposed it was not now in order.

Mr. PHILLIPS rose to ask a question. In the preamble of the gentleman from Wake, the quotation from the Democratic platform does not seem to be full, and the words omitted seem to be necessary to the sense. If he was not mistaken, that platform declares that a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands is impolitic and "repugnant to the Constitution." He wished the gentlemen from Wake and Cumberland, (Mr. Saunders and Mr. Dobbin,) to say how it could be 'repugnant to the constitution' to distribute the lands. He could not see the distinction. If it is unconstitutional to distribute the proceeds, *a fortiori* it is unconstitutional to distribute the lands. If he believed the one was unconstitutional, he could not, in conscience, vote for the other under any circumstances.

Mr. SAUNDERS said, if the gentleman could not see the distinction, it should not trouble him if others did and were preparing to vote with him. He should leave others to take care of their own consciences, as he would. He, Mr. S. was prepared now to vote for a distribution of the proceeds; but he had modified his amendment to secure unanimity upon the question.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Dobbin to strike out the clause, "or 500,000 acres of the public lands," in the first resolution offered by Mr. Saunders; which was carried.

Mr. DOBBIN then offered an amendment to the second resolution, which was, to strike out the words "by a deposite with the State of their proceeds." This amendment was rejected.

Mr. AVERY offered an amendment to the second resolution, so as to ask for a distribution of the proceeds as a deposite, after the public debt is paid off.

Mr. Avery then proceeded to give his views upon the question. He said he would sooner go for a distribution of the proceeds than of the lands; and was giving his reasons for this, when he was interrupted by

Mr. LEACH. He desired to ask the gentleman whether a distribution of the proceeds was constitutional or not?

Mr. AVERY said he had always inclined to the opinion that it would be unconstitutional, unless distributed conditionally, as a deposite, &c.

Mr. D. F. CALDWELL asked Mr. Avery if it was not a fact that, when the cost of the public lands was estimated,—the price of purchase, the cost of survey, &c.—there was nothing left for revenue?

Mr. AVERY. Admit it; then this talk about the Public Lands is all humbug.

Mr. CALDWELL replied by saying that these lands were held back from the rightful owners, under a plea of revenue, while they were lavished upon the new States to make votes for Presidential candidates.

Mr. AVERY concluded his argument in favor of the amendment offered by him, and said he believed that Gen. Pierce would veto a bill to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands as proposed by the original resolutions.

Mr. STRANGE addressed the House, and maintained that it was unconstitutional to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands, but that the Lands themselves might be distributed. General Pierce would veto a bill to distribute the proceeds, for he stood pledged to do so. Mr. S. said he would vote for the resolution in favor of Nag's Head, for he believed it clearly constitutional to make the appropriation.

By consent, the consideration of these resolutions was suspended.

THE UNITY OF THE BRETHREN.

"By the way, we observe that Mr. General Romulus Romus Cæsicornus Saunders, after making powerful bids for the Senate by attempting to split up his party on the question of distribution, has been voted for by a few to that office. These we are pleased to see, are mostly whigs. The Democrats spurn him, and rightly. The man, who, to gratify personal spleen or to promote his personal ends, stabs his party, should be hows'rung and hung up as a 'bruised monument,' to inspire terror in evil-doers. On this question, we are happy to see that, despite his efforts, the North Carolina Democracy stand firm."

South Side Democrat.

These indictions are perfectly *a la Slop*, and would have thrown "my Uncle Toby" into a series of the most violent and distressing spasms. The liberty of free thought and independent action we always knew had no place in the Democratic creed. Blind and servile submission must be yielded to the dictation of the party, or the offender is at once made heathen by the guillotine. There cannot be a stronger instance of the tyranny of the democracy than this coarse and pointless abuse aimed at Judge Saunders for expressing the honest convictions of his mind upon a question of vast public moment. Although he has for years been the leader of his party in North Carolina, and done more to keep it together, and at last to bring it to its present ascend-

[illegible] though he has received the highest honors, both State and Federal, he cannot express an opinion upon a question of simple expediency without bringing down on his head coarse vituperation and abuse. We have mistaken Judge Saunders' character if he permits himself to be turned by such appliances from the path of duty. Judge S. is only doing now what a majority of his party will be compelled to do in less than five years. The *politicians* among the democracy may say what they please against distribution, but the masses will have it. They will not stand by and see the whole public domain—the common property of *all* the States—squandered among, or stolen by, the New States.—*Pet. Int.*

DECISION IN A DORRITE CASE.

The United States Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island were engaged several days last week in the case of John S. Dispeau vs. John N. Olney. This was an action of trespass and arrest, and arose out of the troubles in that State in 1842. Mr. Dispeau was an active member of the Dorr party, and was arrested in Pawtucket, while the State was under martial law, by the defendant, acting as commander of a corps of military stationed at the above-named place. The complainant was under arrest for the space of about an hour, was not ill-treated, and the only object in bringing the suit seems to have been to test the validity of the acts of the Government while suppressing the Dorrite movement of 1842. The case has been over ten years in court, and was brought to a close on Friday by the jury rendering a verdict for the defendant. The verdict was special, and given for the defendant, on the ground that he acted in good faith and under orders from his superior officer. The costs in the case, which the plaintiff has to pay, are estimated at $1,500 or 2,000.

LONDON, Nov. 15th, 1852.

The lying-in-state and approaching funeral of the Duke of Wellington, have almost exclusively occupied attention during the past few days.—Ceremonies like these, in a city such as London has now become, are fraught with the most serious evils, and already enough has transpired in the present instance to show that they should be dispensed with as altogether unfit for the age. Owing to bad management on the first day of the admission of the public to the lying-in-state, the crowd at the entrance to the building accumulated into a solid and unmanageable mass, in the midst of which two women were trodden down and killed, and a vast number of other persons were injured. A very painful impression has consequently been created, although the curiosity of sight seers has been in no way diminished, and great anxiety is therefore felt for the results of the funeral the day after to-morrow. Early trains on all the railways will bring large additions to the population of London, and there is a prospect altogether of a greater gathering than was perhaps ever before seen in any metropolis. The police, however, are now fully awakened to the emergency, and there will consequently be less danger than might have been apprehended if they had not been warned by the recent accident. Owing to improved arrangements, about 80,000 persons saw the lying-in-state, yesterday, with scarcely any delay and with no casualty of any kind.

The London Times of each day contains about three columns of advertisements of seats to let at from one to three guineas each, and rooms at forty and fifty guineas, commanding a view of the funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington.—His autographs are also advertised for sale. The advertisements are headed "Funeral of the Duke."

U. S. ARSENAL.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Commandant of the Fayetteville Arsenal. We understand that a great object of the present contracts is to ascertain what quality of Timber can be had for Government purposes. When the Arsenal is in full operation a vast quantity of raw material will be wanted. We hope therefore that our people will not allow the North to supply the Arsenal with Timber, as it supplies us with ax-handles and corn brooms.

PORK.—In this town, small lots of Pork sell at 7 to 8. At Asheville, $5 50 is asked for pork, gross. At Rutherfordton $6, gross. At Salem, it is selling at $7, nett.

At Cincinnati, the price has risen to $6.

At Madison, Indiana, a Mr. David White has cleared by the rise of price, $60,000 by one sale of hogs, and it is thought he will make $200,000 during the season. He is the proprietor of the largest slaughtering and porking establishment in the West.

Proposals for Gun-Carriage Timber.

NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL, }
Nov'r 29th, 1852. }

THE undersigned invites proposals to furnish 20 complete sets of *White Oak* Gun-Carriage Timber, delivered at the U. S. Arsenal near Fayetteville.

12 SETS to be composed each of the following pieces, viz:

2	pieces, each	132	in. long,	16½	in. wide,	7	in. thick.
1	do.	"	30	"	"	16½	"	7	"
1	"	"	30	"	"	18½	"	7	"
1	"	"	30	"	"	18½	"	8	"
2	"	"	62	"	"	9	"	7	"
2	"	"	40	"	"	8	"	6	"
2	"	"	162	"	"	14½	"	12½	"
2	"	"	17	"	"	6	"	5½	"
1	"	"	58	"	"	16½	"	14½	"
1	"	"	76	"	"	16½	"	14½	"
1	"	"	200	"	"	14½	"	12½	"
1	"	"	27	"	"	12	"	12	"

6 SETS to be composed each of the following pieces, viz:

2	pieces, each	100	in. long,	9½	in. wide,	4½	in. thick
2	"	"	40	"	"	13½	"	3½	"
1	"	"	50	"	"	7	"	6	"
2	"	"	50	"	"	9	"	6	"
4	"	"	56	"	"	4½	"	3½	"
2	"	"	40	"	"	9½	"	4	"
2	"	"	72	"	"	4½	"	3½	"
2	"	"	9	"	"	23-10	"	1 6-10	"
2	"	"	46	"	"	8½	"	1 13-100	"
1	"	"	46	"	"	5	"	1 13-100	"
1	large end	132	"	4½	"	4½	oak or
	small end			3½	"	3½	ash.
1	"	"	30	"	"	2½	"	2½	hickory.
8	"	"	16	"	"	14	round.	oak.
112	"	"	32	"	"	3½	"	2	"
56	"	"	27	"	"	7	"	3½	"
2	"	"	22	"	"	17	"	1 31-100	cypress or poplar.
2	"	"	44	"	"	17	"	1 31-100	do
1	"	"	22	"	"	17	"	1 31-100	do
2	"	"	69	"	"	3¾	"	2	oak.
1	"	"	44	"	"	20	"	1 31-100	oak
1	"	"	42	"	"	17½	"	2	cypress.
1	"	"	42	"	"	20	"	¼	do.

2 SETS to be composed each of the following pieces, viz:

2	pieces, each	96	in. long,	4½	in. wide,	2½	in. thick
1	"	"	50	"	"	4½	"	4½	"
1	"	"	50	"	"	6	"	4½	"
1	"	"	50	"	"	7½	"	6	"
2	"	"	40	"	"	3½	"	3½	"
1	"	"	40	"	"	5	"	3	"
1	"	"	40	"	"	10	"	3½	"
1	"	"	48	"	"	8	"	1½	"
2	"	"	42	"	"	9	"	1½	"
4	"	"	36	"	"	3½	"	2½	"
2	"	"	36	"	"	3½	"	2½	"
1	"	"	22	"	"	6	"	1½	"
1	"	"	40	"	"	9½	"	1½	"
1	"	"	36	"	"	3½	"	1½	"
2	"	"	44	"	"	2	"	1	"
2	"	"	41	"	"	8½	"	1	"
1	"	"	48	"	"	4	"	2	"
1	"	"	42	"	"	10	"	1¾	" walnut
1	"	"	42	"	"	12	"	1½	" do
1	"	"	36	"	"	2½	"	1½	"
10	"	"	42	"	"	7	"	½	cypress or poplar.
7	"	"	46	"	"	7	"	½	"
6	"	"	36	"	"	8	"	½	"
1	"	"	30	"	"	2½	"	2½	hickory.
1	"	"	57	"	"	2	"	2	do.
1	"	"	34	"	"	15	"	2	cypress.
2	"	"	44	"	"	15	"	2	do.
4	"	"	32	"	"	3¾	"	3	do.
4	"	"	36	"	"	3	"	1	do.
4	"	"	32	"	"	3	"	1	do.
4	"	"	32	"	"	2½	"	1	do.
4	"	"	7	"	"	2½	"	¾	oak.
2	"	"	9	"	"	9	"	¾	walnut.
2	"	"	9	"	"	44	"	¼	do
2	"	"	36	"	"	24	"	1 38-100	do
2	"	"	16	"	"	24	"	1 38-100	do
1	"	"	36	"	"	14	"	1¼	do
1	"	"	14	"	"	2½	"	1¼	do
2	"	"	36	"	"	15	"	1 31-100	oak
2	"	"	116	"	"	6¾	"	4	
2	"	"	108	"	"	3	"	3	
1	"	"	108	"	"	6	"	6	
1	"	"	50	"	"	6½	"	6½	
1	"	"	40	"	"	5¾	"	5	
2	"	"	40	"	"	4½	"	4	
1	"	"	38	"	"	4	"	2¾	
1	"	"	40	"	"	4	"	3½	
3	"	"	106	"	"	11½	"	1¼	cypress.
2	"	"	108	"	"	2½	"	1 38-100	do
1	"	"	104	"	"	11½	"	1¼	do
1	"	"	104	"	"	10	"	1¼	do
2	"	"	10	"	"	1¼	"	1	oak.
2	"	"	40	"	"	24	"	1 38-100	walnut.
2	"	"	36	"	"	5¾	"	2	oak.
2	"	"	46	"	"	3½	"	1	do
2	"	"	108	"	"	3	"	3	do
1	"	"	108	"	"	3	"	3	"
2	"	"	42	"	"	3	"	3	"
2	"	"	18	"	"	2½	"	1¼	"
2	"	"	42	"	"	13½	"	1½	walnut.
9	"	"	108	"	"	7	"	¾	cypress.
1	"	"	50	"	"	9	"	6	oak.
2	"	"	56	"	"	4½	"	3½	"
1	"	"	40	"	"	9½	"	4	"
1	"	"	72	"	"	4½	"	3½	"
4	"	"	9	"	"	23-10	"	1 6-10	"
1	"	"	46	"	"	8¾	"	1 13-100	"
1	"	"	46	"	"	5	"	1 13-100	"
1	large end	132	"	4½	"	4½	oak or
	small end			3½	"	3½	ash.
1	"	"	30	"	"	2½	"	2½	hickory.
8	"	"	16	"	"	14	round.	oak.
112	"	"	32	"	"	3½	"	2	"
56	"	"	27	"	"	7	"	3½	"
2	"	"	22	"	"	17	"	1 31-100	walnut.
2	"	"	44	"	"	17	"	1 31-100	do
1	"	"	22	"	"	17	"	1 31-100	do
2	"	"	69	"	"	3¾	"	2	oak.
1	"	"	44	"	"	20	"	1 31-100	oak
1	"	"	42	"	"	17½	"	2	cypress.
1	"	"	42	"	"	20	"	¼	do.

All the above Timber is to be sawed except the following, viz:

126 pieces 32 by 3½ by 2.
112 pieces 32 by 3½ by 2.

The timber above described must all have been cut in the month of July, or between the first of December and the first of March, and must be straight-grained, free from sap wood and from splits, checks, and cracks, or large knots: also from the centre heart, except in pieces of large size which cannot be procured free from it: and it must all measure full to the dimensions above stated.

It must be delivered on or before the 31st of July next, and when delivered to be inspected and measured by the commanding officer or other authorised person.

Proposals will be received until the 15th of January next for the delivery of the whole, or for any number of complete sets.

For further information application may be made to the undersigned.

A. B. DYER, Bv't Capt. U. S. A.,
Com'd'g U. S. Arsenal.

48t1J]

FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—Col. Richard Singleton, and his grandson, Robert De Veaux, were instantly killed, and several other passengers seriously injured, on the Camden Branch of the South Carolina Rail Road, on the 26th ult. The great rains had undermined a culvert, which fell in as the train passed over.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.—We are gratified to see that the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury condemns the movements of the Cuban acquisitionists. It reviews the history of the Cuban schemes, and concludes thus:

"It is quite evident that the present difficulties with Cuba have been sown and fostered by the same parties who vainly attempted to seize the Island forcibly. It is Filibusterism in a new guise, but with the old spirit and the old hopes. We say with all solemnity, that we do not believe there is a well informed man in the United States, who is not assured in his own mind that these disputes never would have arisen, but for the desire and hope of parties in this country to drive them to the issue of a war which should end in the conquest of Cuba. We consider, then, the acquisition of Cuba, *by fowl means*, as the real question before the public.

The Lagrange Missourian nominates Millard Fillmore for President in 1856, and Edw'd Bates for Vice President.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, has consented to deliver a lecture before the New York Historical Society.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.

Message of the Governor of S. Carolina.—The message of the Governor was delivered to both Houses of the Legislature to-day. The following is an abstract of its more important features:

It represents the State Bank to be in a highly prosperous condition, the profits during the year amounting to nine per cent. He recommends its recharter, with additional capital.

The Governor expresses opposition to public executions and whipping, and recommends an amendment of the act of 1848, to prevent colored persons from entering the State, so as to meet cases similar to that of the British ship Clyde. A colored seaman of that vessel, he states, has sued the sheriff for false imprisonment, but self-respect demands that we should not abate one jot or tittle of the law. He recommends that the Legislature subscribe $1,000,000 to the Blue Ridge Railroad, and continue the Commissioners in regard to the removal of the Charleston bar, until the work is actually commenced by the General Government.

The message concludes by congratulating the State on the present calm, but expresses fears that it will be of but short duration, and hopes that the Southern States, on a recurrence of further aggressions, (which will surely come,) will rise in the majesty of their strength, and, in conjunction with South Carolina, either force their rights to be respected or take their place as a Southern Confederacy among the nations of the earth.

BALTIMORE, November 29.

The Rev. Dr. Johns, Rector of Christ Church in this city, has suspended his regular night services, in obedience to the request of a large portion of the lady members of his congregation, who, in view of the recent numerous outrages recently perpetrated in our city, have become alarmed at going out after dark. This, it must be confessed, is rather a deplorable state of affairs.

Baltimore the Market of the South.—The announcement that the Southern Steam Packet Company had contracted for the erection of another steamer to run between Baltimore and Charleston, is an indication of the increased and increasing business, which is carried on between the two sections of the country with which those two cities are connected.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

New York City Taxes.—The taxes of the city of New York will be increased next year one million five hundred thousand dollars. The rate of taxes now is 96.70 on $100 of valuation, but next year it will be 1.25 on the $100. The city debt of New York is $14,578,908.

The Oldest Printer.—The oldest living printer in the United States is a man named Carly, in Yorkville S. C. He worked with Ben Russel on the Boston Sentinel over half a century ago, and he yet sets type by candle light, and is 97 years of age.

The Pork Business.—The Louisville Democrat has the following startling statistics of the Swine business of the West:

Ohio, in 1850, produced	1,964,770	hogs.
Kentucky,	2,861,163	"
Illinois,	1,915,910	"
Indiana,	2,263,776	"
Tennessee,	3,114,111	"
Total,	12,119,730	

This is coming it pretty strong—half a hog to every man, woman, and child in the Union; but it is nothing to what we are threatened with at the next census in 1860. This western country will become one vast hog-pen, if this thing continues to increase at this rate.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the present Session of the Legislature of North Carolina to incorporate a Company to be called the Rockfish Plank Road Company. Dec. 6.

SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desiring to turn his attention to Farming, offers for sale his SAW MILL, on the North side of Big Rockfish, about 2 miles below Murphy's Paper Mill. Persons wishing to purchase will please address the subscriber at Fayetteville.

WM. SMITH MALLETT.
Nov. 10, 1852. 43*t1J

FISH.

NEW MULLETTS, in Oak Barrels. Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.
Nov. 29, 1852. 48tf

CHEESE.

JUST received a lot of superior Cheese. For sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.
Nov. 29, 1852. 48tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are respectfully requested to call and settle before the first of January next, as further indulgence cannot be given.

GEORGE BRANDT.
November 29. 48t1J

Valuable Blacksmith for Sale.

ON Saturday the 1st day of January next, at the Market House, will be sold to the highest bidder, Harry Mallett, a well known and valuable Blacksmith. Terms at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec. 1. 48t4

A MILLER WANTED.

A PERSON who has had experience in managing a small Grist Mill may find a situation on application at this office. Testimonials of character and qualifications required. Dec. 1.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1852.

CONGRESS.—The President's Message is at the Post Office in this town, to be opened and delivered to the Editors when the Telegraph announces that it has been delivered to Congress. We expect to have it almost by the time this paper is put to press; but not in time to put in type to-day.

U. S. SENATOR.—A private letter informs us that a Whig Caucus on Saturday evening nominated the Hon. Kenneth Rayner for Senator. We fear, with our correspondent, that the Whigs have allowed the time to pass when success might be attended a nomination. But we shall soon know as a vote, probably a final one, was to take place at 12 o'clock to-day, (Monday.)

We infer, from Gen. Saunders's remarks, that he has "caved in," and will vote for Mr. Dobbin.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE.—We have pleasure in announcing the election of Judge BATTLE, to the Superior Courts, as Judge of the Supreme Court. He does not succeed to the Chief Judgeship, as some suppose. The Judges themselves select the Chief Justice, and the custom has been to select the Senior Judge—in this instance Judge NASH.

THE FREE SUFFRAGE BILL REJECTED.—The remarkable fact of the rejection of this bill for want of the vote of Mr. SPEIGHT, the Democratic Senator from Wayne, has attracted attention. Mr. Edwards was also opposed on the ground of opposition to it.

ANOTHER PLANK ROAD DIVIDEND.—It will be seen that the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company has declared its first dividend of six per cent.

This Company bought the Cheraw and Fayetteville Road in March last for $12,000 and its superstructure. It has 37 miles of the Road. The dividend is made from the receipts at the Bridge since April last. The receipts from the Road since 8 per cent. A small sum of two hundred dollars is left on hand. The whole paid capital is $29,600; though more than this amount of subscriptions will be realized as the [illegible]

FORTUNE IN SPITE OF ONE'S SELF.—It appears that a sale took place in this county [illegible] ago, amounting to about $[illegible], which would not have sold for half the money if the Plank Roads were built through [illegible] The owner never subscribed a cent to any of the Plank Roads, but haggled for damages and [illegible] panies for passing through his land.

THE PROPOSED NEW BANK.—We will, in time on Thursday to make a single remark upon the interesting debate which we copied from the Register (see first page of Weekly Observer) upon the bill to establish a new Bank in this town.

There has been a general expression of gratification here at the defeat of the bill, and the feelings expressed towards the town by Messrs. Kelly, Gilmer and Caldwell. There is, on the contrary, considerable surprise at the declaration at some of the remarks of Mr. L. We do not think it necessary or [illegible] into particulars, as those interested have taken steps to put themselves right before the Legislature.

We recur to the subject now for the purpose of remarking, that we do not regret the course which has brought forth the interesting speech presented in another column by Mr. Badger. We are not of those who signed the memorial (which we never saw it, and never heard of [illegible] days ago,) but we are satisfied, by the speech and by what we know of the business and prospects of prospective investments in Internal Improvements, &c., that much additional banking capital can be advantageously employed, and long in the [illegible]portance projected, and to be undertaken, if capital can be commanded;—are all the more loudly for additional banking capital here.

For our own part, impressed by similar considerations to those expressed in Mr. B.'s able first speech on the subject, we are inclined to think that it would be better to add to the capital of the existing banks than to charter a new one. But it is well understood that none of the existing banks desire or would be willing to [illegible] increase. The capital of the Bank of Cape Fear, and of the Bank of Cape Fear, ($1,500,000) is probably large enough already; and we think that the Bank of Fayetteville would desire no increase of its capital, as it would [illegible] divide its surplus fund, and depreciate the [illegible] enhanced value of its stock. Under these circumstances, though our names were not to the memorial, we hope the Legislature will charter the new Bank.

THE COAL MINES.—We are glad to see that the remarks we ventured to submit on [illegible] in reference to a rail road to the Coal Mines [illegible] met with the most favorable consideration from our townsmen. It is a project worthy the united efforts of the entire community, which we trust it will command.

Charleston has subscribed $150,000 to it, making $250,000 in all, to the Northeastern Road, which ensures its construction.

Mr. De Saussure has been elected Senator for South Carolina for the term ending March 4, 1853; and Judge Evans for 6 years from that time. The latter is stated to be a [illegible] Rights man, moderate in his creed, temperate in his course, and opposed to separate Secession.

…LATURE.—The annexed letters from … correspondent at Raleigh give us … thing that has transpired at Raleigh. … fer to them for particulars,—ma… … a few preliminary statements:—

… & Deep River Navigation.— … the capital of this Company … $350,000, has excited much dis… … cause of which it was stated that … had been exhausted and a debt of … It is estimated that $320,000 … for the work,—the State to sub… … more, and individuals $40,000, or … sary. Neither Major Gwinn nor … Engineer has been found … among the works and report to this … The bill has passed the Commons.

… tion—The resolution asking Con… the duty on rail road iron, has … Houses of the Legislature,—in the … Commons unanimously.

… Schools.—We rejoice to state that … (spirit by the Legislature) a Super… … Common Schools, with a salary of … … both Houses and is a law.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 2d, 1852.

E. J. HALE & SON:—*Dear Sirs*: In … yesterday the Bank Bill for the To… … considered, and the bill laid upon …

… was introduced into the Senate … by Mr. Washington, to amend an … divorce and alimony. The others … Yanceyville Bank bill was re… … and it passed its second reading—… 11. The bill fixing the salary of … General was rejected on the second … bill to provide for paying Tales … cases, was indefinitely postponed. … incorporate the N. C. State Agricul… … passed its second reading.

… House of Commons there has been … the two past days. Yesterday the … of the bill to increase the capital … Cape Fear and Deep River Naviga… … was continued, and quite an ani… … was kept up until the House ad… … ing to-day, to witness the … Electoral College. The College … by appointing Walter F. Leak, … who upon taking the chair, com… … I heartily prepared [illegible] … the remarks, has nevertheless … [illegible] statements. I quote a … which [illegible] it may express *his* … [illegible] applied to a … [illegible] He says:

… Democracy, while it ever stands … the greatest good to the greatest … has never yet won so far as to be ready … upon a contest for the wide world's … will [illegible] ply sympathizes for the … [illegible] it never will quit its own … [illegible] foreign ground.

… [illegible] will way … [illegible] possession, to the last of conquest, and to … [illegible] of [illegible] for lawless grab…

… Bragg, esq. acted as Secretary. Of … the ten votes of this State were cast for … Pierce for President and for William … Vice President. Not one vote was … for Gen. Pierce. Mr. Wm. B. Gulick … of Messengers.

… this morning, the Cape Fear and … Bill passed its second reading by a … Several speeches were made … Dobbin offered an amendment, … to pay, requiring the appropriation to … first completing, if practicable, … on Cape Fear River, [illegible] … Deep Creek. This afternoon … the N. C. Rail Road to Beau… … second reading by a vote of 56 to … Hill rose, rising with applause when the … was made. The rules were sus… … bill was ordered to be engrossed … [illegible] … vote to-day, … in the House was as follows:

[illegible]	24 votes.
[illegible]	77
[illegible]	13
[illegible]	9
[illegible]	10
[illegible]	1
[illegible]	5
[illegible]	22

… Houses have agreed to vote for a … Supreme Court to-morrow at 11 … States very perseveringly refuses … propositions to vote for Attorney … E.

RALEIGH, Saturday, Dec. 4.

I suppose you will not be surprised … that had before taken place in the … Free Suffrage bill again failed to … constitutional majority on Friday. It was … absence of Mr. Speaker Edwards, who … intended to vote for the bill. The … was as follows:

… Morrison, Arendell, Barrow, Berry, … Bond, Boyden, Caldwell, Connady, … Dockery, Dowell, Hargrave, Herring, … Kerr, Lillington, McDowell, Mc… … Person, Shaw, Speight, Steele, … Washington, Watson, Withers, and …

… Wright, Bynum, Cowper, Gilmer, T. … Kelly, Lane, McCleese, Mitchell, … Richardson, Thompson, and Woodfin—…

… vote, if cast for the bill, would … the majority of two-thirds. No … denunciations will be heaped upon … has shown a moral firmness which … to withstand it all.

… Rhodes, soon after it was known that … defeated, Mr. Hill of Caswell intro… … similar in its provisions to the one … in the Senate. That having been … necessary to commence *de novo*, with … of being able to perfect it in two … [illegible] more! The new bill must pass … three-fifths. Doubts are entertained … whether, according to parliamentary … the bill for the same purpose should … this session. Mr. Amis raised the … Commons to-day, and though it was … last hour, he made a very plausible … Mr. Hill, of Caswell, replied to Mr. … tact and ability. But I must return …

… to incorporate the Charleston, Blue … Chattanooga Rail Road Company pass… … reading on Friday; and the engrossi… … the election of Clerks and Masters … the people was *indefinitely postponed*! … Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to incor… … French Broad Rail Road Company.— … incorporate the Bank of Roanoke, at … was *rejected* on its second reading. … Commons yesterday, new bills were … upon the House like rain from a full cloud. Not less than thirty-five were introduced. I cannot notice them all. Most of them were of local interest. Two of them, introduced by Mr. Dobbin, I must first mention, viz: a bill to incorporate the N. C. Steam Carriage and Plank Road Company; and a bill to incorporate the Western Rail Road Company, for the construction of a Road from Fayetteville to the Coal Fields. Both of these, I suppose, have originated with the citizens of your town; and I hope they will succeed in carrying them both out. The first, when read, produced no little surprise among the spectators and members. I will mention but two or three other bills among those introduced. One by Mr. Hill, to amend the constitution, I have already noticed; another, by Mr. Reid, of Duplin, was a bill to lay off the State into fifty Senatorial Districts. The committee on this subject could not agree upon a report, and the individual members have taken it upon themselves to bring bills before the House. This of Mr. Reid is the Democratic plan; and Mr. McIntyre introduced another for the same purpose to-day, presenting the Whig plan. They were made the order of the day for Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

The Hon. WILLIAM H. BATTLE was elected yesterday a Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Chief Justice RUFFIN, resigned. A purer, better man, I presume, could not have been elected; and it is some reparation for the wrong done in not electing him on a former occasion. The voting was as follows:

First Vote—163 votes cast. B. F. Moore received 48, Judge Battle 49, J. H. Bryan 16, A. Mitchell 9, Scattering 31.

Second Vote—163 votes cast. Judge Battle received 90, Mr. Moore 37, Mr. Bryan 24, Scattering 12.

Maj. William J. Clark was also elected Comptroller on the first vote. Mr. E. B. Miller, of Caldwell, was put in nomination, but without any expectation of electing him. The vote stood, for Clark 90, Miller 62.

One ballot was had for Senator to-day, without effecting an election. It resulted as follows—161 votes cast: Mr. Dobbin received 75, Mr. Saunders 35, Mr. Rayner 30, Mr. Shepard 5, Scattering 16.

After the vote Gen. Saunders asked leave to address the House, by way of making a personal explanation. He said he had stood by the Democratic party in adversity as well as in prosperity, and he thought his services had entitled him to their confidence and esteem. While there was a chance for his election, and the contest was among his friends he did not think it improper to let his name be used. But he now felt satisfied that he could not be elected, and he requested Mr. Love to withdraw his name. He expressed his gratitude to the Speaker, and other gentlemen in the House, for their support, and said he could better manifest it by his acts to-day, as he intended to do. He said he should vote for some gentleman when he saw a prospect of effecting an election.

This will, of course, introduce some new feature in this election next week. What it may be, I cannot tell.

E.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We copy from the Register the debate in the Commons on the question of dividing among the States the Proceeds of the Public Lands, or the Lands themselves.

We confess that the debate does not impress us with any very overwhelming sense of the wisdom of its author. One democratic gentleman thinks it unconstitutional to distribute the *proceeds* of the lands, but altogether constitutional to distribute the lands themselves. In what consists the difference? Is it not *tweedledum* and *tweedledee*? —the dividing of a hair 'twixt north and northwest side? Another thinks it unconstitutional to *divide* the proceeds, but constitutional to *dispose* those proceeds with the States—never of course to be called for! Tweedledum again. Another did not think a distribution of the lands unconstitutional, but linked the question of a distribution of the proceeds. Another admitted the constitutionality of distribution of either lands or proceeds. Still another gentleman of the same party spoke, but we are unable to learn positively from his rather oracular sentences, whether he considers either kind of distribution constitutional or unconstitutional. We rather infer, however, that the orator thinks it constitutional to distribute the public lands, (if not the proceeds;)—for he says, that if the practice of squandering the lands among the States is continued, "he would be for demanding our share"—and of course, if he thought it unconstitutional he would not take any part of it, whatever other States might do. (This, however, is only our inference.) One thing at least is plain in this speech, viz: that the orator "had no old opinions to take back, and no new ones to advance."—(Innendo, Gen. Saunders *hoc*.)

Altogether, it appears to be a knotty subject for the democracy. The party is in a snarl, evidently arising from the fact that it has occupied a false position, and one after another is seeking for a hole to creep out at.

Mr. McDugald effectually cornered the speakers on the following day, in such home thrusts as these:—

"Mr. McDugald called upon the gentleman from Cumberland, (Mr. Dobbin,) as a statesman, as a lawyer, or as a gentleman, to give him the distinction between the distribution of the lands and the proceeds. The gentleman (Mr. Dobbin,) had made his speech, and was in favor of the land but not the proceeds. He, Mr. McD. did not aspire to the Senate of the U. S. to interpret the Constitution of the U. S. for the people of North Carolina, and he would like the gentleman (Mr. Dobbin,) to explain, as he did not in his speech of last Saturday, how it is that you can divide among partners or corporators the capital fund and not the dividends, profits or "proceeds" arising therefrom? I will give way if the gentleman will answer me. Mr. Speaker, he nor no other gentleman here or elsewhere can answer. He, (Mr. Dobbin,) the gentleman from New Hanover, (Mr. Strange,) and all holding the distinction are called upon to answer me. They will not do it, they *cannot* do it. They may pretend to say that the Constitution says "Congress may *dispose* of the territory, &c.," and that, therefore, Congress can *divide* for the States, but cannot *sell to divide*.—Does the word "dispose" mean any more to *"divide the lands"* than it means to *"sell the lands and divide money?"* U. S. Senators, tell that not to school boys! Now, sir, I say that the General Government is the trustee and agent of the States, and holds these lands in that capacity or as mortgagee, for that was the condition of the deeds of cession and agreement on the part of the States and the Government. The act of cession was an act of mortgaging the lands to the Government, until the debts were paid."

The passage of these resolutions gives great satisfaction, not only to those in our own State who properly estimate the value of this immense fund in the improvement of North Carolina, but to the other old States also, who are as much interested as we in wresting the lands from the system of plunder by which the whole is threatened to be divided among the new States, to the entire exclusion of States which gave the part of the land, and others which helped to pay for the remainder.

THE LAND QUESTION.—The following is the vote in the House of Commons by which Mr. Leach's resolutions asserting the right of North Carolina to a share in the Public Lands were passed:—

The question on the first division, that in favor of distributing the lands, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 76, nays 32.

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Albertson, Alford, Amis, Barco, Brooks, Bynum, of Chatham, Caldwell, of Guilford, Calloway, Carmichael, Cherry, Collins, Cook, Cotton, Daniel, Dargan, Dobson, Dortch, Erwin, Eure, Fagg, Foreman, Furr, Gaither, Godwin, Gwynn, Harriss, of Cabarrus, Harriss of Davidson, Hill, of Caswell, Holeman, Jarvis, Johnson, Jones, Leach, Long, of Cabarrus, Long, of Davidson, Lowry, Love, Lyon, of Granville, Lyon, of Orange, Marshall, Matthews, Miller, Mills, Munday, McDugald, McIntyre, McNeill, Pegram, Perry, Perkins, Phillips, Puryear, Sanders, of Johnston, Saunders, of Wake, Shimpock, Simons, Smith, Spruill, Styles, Stubbs, Teague, Thornburgh, Tolson, Trexler, Tripp, Turner, of Iredell, Turner of Orange, Watters, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Whitehurst, Williams, of Greene, Wiley, Wood,—76.

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barrett, Blow, Bryant, Bynum, of Northampton, Byrd, Chesnutt, Corbett, Dobbin, Dunn, Ellis, George, Hawkins, Herring, Lander, Lockhart, Martin, Mooring, Norfleet, Phelps, Reid, of Duplin, Reid of Rockingham, Sauls, Scales, Sherrill, Strange, Sutton, Wheeler, Wilder, Wynne.—32.

The question on the remaining part—that in favor of distributing the proceeds—was decided in the affirmative—yeas 64, nays 45.

AYES—Messrs. Adams, Albertson, Alford, Amis, Barco, Brooks, Bynum, of Chatham, Caldwell, of Guilford, Calloway, Carmichael, Cherry, Collins, Cook, Cotton, Daniel, Dargan, Erwin, Eure, Fagg, Furr, Gaither, Godwin, Gwynn, Harriss, of Cabarrus, Harriss, of Davidson, Holeman, Johnson, Jones, Leach, Long, of Randolph, Lowry, Love, Lyon of Orange, Marshall, Matthews, Miller, Mills, Munday, McDugald, McIntyre, Perry, Perkins, Phillips, Puryear, Sanders, of Johnston, Shimpock, Simons, Smith, Spruill, Styles, Stubbs, Teague, Thornburgh, Tolson, Trexler, Tripp, W. Turner of Iredell, J. Turner, of Orange, Watters, Webb, Whitehurst, Williams, of Greene, Wiley, Wood.—64.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Avery, Barrett, Black, Blow, Bryant, Bynum of Northampton, Byrd, Chesnutt, Corbett, Dobbin, Dobson, Dunn, Ellis, Foreman, George, Hawkins, Herring, Hill of Caswell, Hill of Duplin, Jarvis, Lander, Lockhart, Long of Caswell, Lyon of Granville, Martin, Mooring, McNeill, Norfleet, Pegram, Phelps, Reid of Duplin, Reid of Rockingham, Saunders of Wake, Sauls, Scales, Sherrill, Strange, Walton, Ward, Waugh, Wheeler, Wilder, Wynne—45.

MR. CLINGMAN'S VERACITY.—In reference to Mr. Clingman's statement, in his Card, that he did not know who was the author of the letter to the Asheville Messenger reflecting on his conduct at Raleigh, the Editor of the Messenger says, that he sent for Mr. Clingman and showed him the original, and the signature, JOHN BAXTER; and this was several days before he wrote from Morganton—(his letter asserting his ignorance of the author.)

THE CUBA DIFFICULTY SETTLED!—The National Intelligencer states that the Crescent City affair is finally and satisfactorily settled. The affidavit of Mr. Smith, denying the charges against him, appears to have proved entirely satisfactory to the Captain General of Cuba, and that functionary has accordingly withdrawn his interdiction against the admission of Mr. Smith into Havana, and restored to all the steamers of the mail line, whether Smith be on board of them or not, the privilege of entering the port under the usual regulations, in the same manner as before the late misunderstanding.

THE FILLIBUSTERING SPIRIT.—The Wilmington Journal abuses the Administration for its course in regard to the Law Steamers—charging it with having reached the "climax of submission", "the culminating point of submission," in withdrawing the mails from those steamers. The Journal does not, it is true, say to what or to whom our government has "submitted," but the presumption from its remarks is, that it means to Spain, or to the Captain General of Cuba. Wherever the facts are known, however, the Administration will stand acquitted of all submission except to law and justice, and for the sake of the honor and peace of our country.

The Journal does not correctly state the facts. It says that "the only charge against Smith," the man whose entrance into Havana is objected to by the Captain General, is, "that he had been furnishing articles to a paper or papers in New York City, disrespectful to the Spanish authorities in the Island of Cuba." Is that true? Certainly not. The material charge against Smith was, that he was holding communication with disaffected persons in Cuba, and had carried letters to and from such persons to and from the fillibusters in the United States, the purpose and tendency of which were to stir up insurrection in Cuba. It is true that Smith has denied the charge. But when? In an affidavit made in New York on the 21st of Oct. last, just previous to the *last* visit of the Crescent City to Havana. Whether this affidavit has been communicated to the Spanish authorities or not, or what evidence they have of its truth or falsity, we know not. But they say they are satisfied he has been guilty of acts dangerous to the peace of Cuba; and if so, it is their right and their duty to exclude him—as it is the right and the duty of the authorities of these Southern States to exclude any emissary of the Abolitionists who might attempt to come among them for dangerous purposes.

Upon this palpable misstatement of the facts, the Journal not only scolds the administration, but indulges in a good deal of rant and fustian, such as, that it is an attempt by the Spanish authorities "against the freedom of the press in this country"!! "An arrogant attempt at surveillance over the actions of American citizens, on American ground"!! and "our own Government has joined with the Captain General of Cuba, in the effort to hunt down one of its own citizens, who happens to be obnoxious to the prejudices or caprices of Signor Don Canedo."!!

Such is the stuff to which the readers of the Wilmington Journal are treated.

FROM EUROPE.—The Europa brings Liverpool dates to the 20th.

Cotton was dull, with a further decline of 1-16

The Duke of Wellington was buried with great pomp on the 18th.

In the British Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice of an amendment which fully sustains the free trade policy.

By Telegraph.

A despatch from Raleigh informs us, that a vote just taken for Senator resulted as follows: Rayner 79, Dobbin 73, scattering 8. 81 necessary to elect.

STATISTICS OF FAYETTEVILLE AND CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

To COL. ALEX'R MURCHISON,
HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN, AND
GEO. W. PEGRAM, ESQ.,
Senator and Members of the present Legislature for Cumberland County:—

The undersigned Committee appointed at a Town meeting in Fayetteville on the 2d inst., to collect and arrange the statistics of the County and report to you, beg leave to state,— That Cumberland County is now the largest in the State in point of territory, and contains within its limits, *One million sixty two thousand four hundred acres of land*, one half of which is an untouched forest, admirably adapted to Turpentine, Timber, or Lumber operations.

There are in, and in the vicinity of, Fayetteville, Seven Factories for the manufacture of Cotton fabrics, with a permanently invested capital for site, buildings, and fixtures, amounting to Three hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars, viz:—

Rockfish Factory,	Capital	$131,000
Little River "	"	35,000
Beaver Creek "	"	80,000
Union Manufacturing Co.	"	35,000
Phœnix Factory	"	35,000
Blount's Creek Factory	"	31,000
Cross Creek Company	"	30,000

In addition to these, the Paper Factory on Rockfish, the extensive Carriage making Factories, and Iron Foundry, swell the amount of Capital permanently invested above $450,000, the amount which was named in a Memorial for a new Bank Charter for this place.

	Bales Cotton.
Rockfish Factory consumes per annum	1300
Little River " " "	700
Beaver Creek " " "	1000
Union Co. " " "	400
Blount's Creek " " "	400
Phœnix " " "	400
Cross Creek " " "	500

A total of about five thousand bales, at a cost of $450,000 per annum.

There are employed at these several Factories about 400 operatives, and the whole number dependent upon the income from them is about 1500.

There are within the knowledge of your Committee *Ninetysix* Saw Mills in the county, propelled by water, and engaged in sawing Lumber for market, which, at an estimate of $1500 each, cost $144,000. In addition to this there are in constant operation 8 Steam Saw Mills, the erection of which cost $ 4,000, making in all the amount of Capital permanently invested simply in the completion of these Mills, $168,000.

Fifty-two of the water mills run upon the Hotchkiss improved plan, and some of them have cut in one day 4,683 feet 14 inch quartered boards, and the Steam Mills can cut about 5000 feet per day.

But say that the 104 Mills, Hotchkiss, Steam, and Flutter Wheel Mills, average 750 feet each per day, it gives an annual yield of *Twenty four Million three hundred and thirtysix thousand feet*, which at ordinary rates is worth $242,360. And from all the data and information we have been able to collect on the subject of *Raw Timber*, we would say that not less than $350,000 is annually received in this county from that source alone, which makes an aggregate amount received from Timber and Lumber per annum of $593,360.

There are plying between Fayetteville and Wilmington 9 Steam Boats and 20 Tow Boats. Amount of capital invested, $410,000. Two new Steamers have been contracted for at a cost of $32,000, one of which, a Passenger Boat, is now daily expected. These Boats employ about 180 hands.

There is invested in the various Plank Roads originating in Fayetteville, $388,000, of which $2[illegible] sent receipts of these various Roads indicate that the future annual dividends will not be less than 8 or 10 per cent.

There are now in Cumberland county 32 Turpentine Distilleries, and a large number of hands employed in getting turpentine. This branch of our commerce dates its existence in 1848. In that year the Legislature granted a charter for the Bank of Fayetteville, and one for the first Plank Road through our pine forests; and by a liberal subscription to the latter became our coppartner in the development of the resources of the county. The Turpentine business alone now produces an annual income to the county of $348,000. In connection with this subject we repeat that there is one million of acres of land in this county, one half of which is an untouched forest, adapted to turpentine operations; which, at an estimate of 2 barrels to the acre, would produce two millions of dollars per annum for a period of about 10 years, the usual time during which trees yield. This calculation is based on raw material and the profits of distilling upon an average business custom—and we believe is below the truth.

There is invested in Distilleries and their appendages $75,000; but to conduct successfully even the present business, there is needed a capital of about $200,000, and when we advert to the fact that new Distilleries are constantly being erected, it seems that $500,000 would not be too much upon which to predicate calculations for the future.

In addition to the Distilleries in this county, there are 8 or 10 in Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, Sampson, Wake, and Johnston, which receive more or less of their financial facilities from the banking capital in this Town, either by discounts, or bills of exchange; and portions of these counties, together with portions of Chatham, Randolph, and other counties in the interior, receive accommodation here, in the prosecution of their mercantile and various industrial pursuits. To a great extent this must be continued. It is the result of our position, as a Market Town, and our situation at the terminus of the line of communication to and with the sea board.

Our exhibit of Timber and Lumber operations shows an annual income of $593,360
From Turpentine and Spirits, 350,000
From Steam Boats, 80,000

$1,023,360

And yet the capital invested is only 353,000

Showing a difference of $670,000, as remuneration for labor expended, and wealth extracted from the forest. This view alone shows that more banking capital is needed, especially when it is taken into account that timber, lumber, and turpentine on the upper portion of the river are dependent as yet upon freshets to reach market, and are consequently sometimes held on hand for six months.

The taxes which our county paid into the treasury for the year 1850 amounted to $4,955 40
For 1851, $5,684 65

An increase of $629 25, a sum as large in itself as some counties pay in all—there being 14 counties which pay under $850.

In 1850 we paid a tax upon dividends and profits received of $478 95, the largest amount of any county in the State except Caswell, and we should exceed even Caswell, if the tax paid indirectly on stock in Banks were included.

In 1850 we paid the State a store tax of $940 94
In 1851, 1058 00

which is nearly double any other county in the State except New Hanover, that county having paid in 1850 $1069 72.

The number of Wagons that passed through the Toll Gate of the F. & W. Plank Road from April 1850 to April 1851, was 9,546
From April 1851 to April 1852, 13,657

An increase of about 40 per cent.

With a further large increase during the eight months since April 1852.

The whole population of Cumberland in 1840 was 15,284—slaves 4,285. In 1850 the whole population is 20,610—slaves 7,217. Showing an increase of about 34 per cent in the whole population and about 75 per cent in slaves.

In 1840, the business portion of Fayetteville was built of wood—now wooden buildings are replaced by fire proof brick buildings. The condition of the Mercantile Community is sound and solvent, failures to the extent of $10,000 not having occurred in the space of 8 or 10 years. The Bank of Fayetteville has earned on its capital since it was chartered 10 per cent. annually; has declared annual dividends of 8 per cent, and transferred to surplus account 2 per cent, per annum. It has not lost a dollar by a bad debt, or instituted even a single suit for the recovery of any amount;—circumstances which prove, that our citizens can manage successfully a Bank, and that the industrial pursuits of the county are as active as to demand still more.

Twenty-five years ago, the Banking capital at Fayetteville was $1,050,000. Now, although the population and business of town and county have so largely increased, yet the capital is diminished, being, including the Bank of Fayetteville, only $830,000.

The amount of capital invested in permanent industrial pursuits, exclusive of what is strictly mercantile, is $1,015,000, or $185,000 more than the banking capital in the place, as the following recapitulation of the above statements will show:

Amounts invested in Cotton Factories,
Paper Mill, Carriage Making and Foundry, $450,000
In Lumber Mills, 168,000
In Steam Boats, 110,000
In Distilleries, 75,000
Plank Road stock owned in the county, 212,000

$1,015,000

These estimates are made irrespective of the value of our lands in the county, Town property, slave population, agricultural wealth or products, Bank stocks, or mercantile capital, necessary to carry on the trade of the place.

The Committee deem themselves fortunate in being able to present *a test* of the correctness of the assertion that business has largely increased here. The River is our only channel for receiving merchandise and transporting produce. The books of the Cape Fear Navigation Company show the variations in the amount of business upon that River. From those books the following Table is derived:—

Amounts of Freights on the Cape Fear River.

From June 1818 to June 1821 in all		$42,323 60
From June 1821 to June	1822	26,360 80
	1823	24,499 20
	1824	24,499 20
	1825	29,596 16
	1826	29,596 16
	1827	24,181 26
	1828	24,181 26
	1829	34,125 12
	1830	25,980 00
	1831	30,358 56
	1832	25,762 48
	1833	24,749 44
	1834	33,365 68
	1835	31,056 40
	1836	28,135 84
	1837	26,249 76
	1838	15,237 68
	1839	32,397 60
	1840	32,392 56
	1841	23,586 16
	1842	25,997 16
	1843	26,034 88
	1844	33,353 92
	1845	26,290 88
	1846	26,326 01
	1847	33,332 24
	1848	40,081 97
	1849	42,443 80
To May	1850	47,149 69
	1851	49,349 81
	1852	67,208 03

Average down freight (of produce) from May 1839 to May 1847, a period of 8 years, is $7,969 99 per annum.

Whereas from May 1851 till May 1852, they were $21,028 56.

A difference in favor of 1852 of $13,058 57, or an increase of down freights, principally home products, amounting to more than 150 per cent.

In the earlier years enumerated in the above Table, the rates of Freight charged were 25 or 30 per cent. higher than in the later years; but there was no difference between 1847 and 1852.

The Committee regret that more time had not been allowed them, in the preparation of this Report. But it may not be amiss to inform you, that much of the information embodied had been previously collected for another purpose.

JAS. BANKS,
E. W. WILLKINGS,
JOHN H. COOK,
C. G. WRIGHT,
Committee.

December 4th, 1852.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 23d ultimo, by Rev. A. Paul Repiton, Mr. JOHN A. MELVIN to Miss ANNA MARIA PARKER, all of that place.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of the late David Baldwin, Esq., in Columbus county, by the Rev. C. P. Jones, Dr. J. W. OWEN, of Sampson, to Miss E. C. BALDWIN.

In Randolph county, on the 18th ult., Mr. DRURY B. LEWIS to Miss FRANCES, daughter of Col. Zebedee Rush.

DIED,

In Salisbury, on the 27th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE B. CHAMBERS, consort of Maxwell Chambers, Esq., aged 65 years. Also, on the 25th inst., Mrs. MARY ANN REEVES, aged 55 years, consort of Mr. Samuel Reeves, Sr.

In this county, on the 25th ult., Mrs. HARRIET McVICAR, daughter of Malcom Gillis, in the 34th year of her age.

In Moore county, on the 15th ult., CHARLES C. SHAW, in the 72d year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 2—Str Douglass, with boat Cassidy, and goods for C S Johnson, T B Bostick, Capt Dyer, C Banks, D & W McLaurin, and others.

Dec 3—Str Southerner, with goods for H & A, Cook & Johnson, F Fries, S J Hinsdale, Mrs Hart, A A McKethan, S W Tillinghast & Co, C Montague, H Cranbert.

Dec. 4.—Str Gov. Graham, with boat Gen'l McRae in tow, with goods for D Beard, Benham & Spear, M A Baker, Chambers & Caldwell, J McNeill, J M Worth, W L Van Eaton, Gawtser & Wheeler, E Shaub, Rev J M Everhart, S Perry, W Trelor, Murchison, Reid & co, C Stauber, Rowan Factory, J A & A Baldwin, E Fuller, F Fries, D Dixon, C Benbow, D G McRae, M Brown & son, M Q Waddell, J M A Drake, M Greentree & co, G McNeill.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 2—Schr. E. S. Powell from N. York. 4—Brig David Duffell from New York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, January 1, 1853, at the Market House, the valuable property known as the HOLLIDAY LOT, corner of Green and Bow Streets, and opposite Dr Mallett's.

Terms liberal at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO, Auct.

Dec. 6, 1852. 49-ts

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—12 to 14: demand fallen off considerably.

Cotton.—Largest sales at 8¼. A few lots have been sold at something above quotations,—one at 8¾.

Grain.—The quotation for Corn is the extreme—55 to 60. Oats still scarce. No change in Peas.

Flaxseed—In demand. We advance our rates.

Domestic Spirits.—There have been a few sales of Apple Brandy as high as 45 cents, but the change is not sufficiently marked to change quotations. No Peach Brandy in market; much wanted. New Whiskey is coming in, and sells at 37 to 40.

Trade for the week has been very good.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Soft Turpentine 3 10, hard 1 55. Spirits 45. Common Rosin 1 12½. Hay (at retail) 1 75. Corn 8 to 9. Shingles $2. Timber—8 rafts sold: 1 at 50, 1 at 60, 1 at 7 25, 3 at 8 8, 1 at 8 50, 1 at 8 6.

At New York, cotton dull and drooping. Flour firmer; 5 06 to 5 37. Corn 70 to 80.

At Charleston, cotton 8 to 9¾, a further fall of ¼. N. C. corn 75. Flour 5 62 to 6. Salt 85.

Total receipts of cotton 80,201 bales, against 554,210 last year. Increase 266,991.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Eighteenth Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the direction of the Proprietors, and the immediate superintendence of its former experienced and efficient Principal, Rev. SIMEON COLTON.

This institution is fully prepared to afford to all its pupils a thorough education, preparatory for College, the popular professions, and the active and practical duties of life. The Proprietors have purchased a well selected Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, which will be ready for use at the opening of the ensuing Session. The accommodations for Boarders are ample and commodious. The establishment is clear of debt, and no apprehension in reference to its continuance need be entertained by those wishing to place their sons of wards in school for a series of years. The interest of the Proprietors and the wants of the community place the perpetuity of the Cumberland Academy beyond the reach of ordinary contingencies. The Proprietors wish it distinctly understood, that the rule established for themselves and their immediate friends will be rigidly applied to patrons generally. Strict morality and thorough scholarship will be required of all. Bad boys need not apply; indolent ones are not wanted.

Tuition as heretofore—varying according to the advancement of the pupils. Board, washing, room rent, fuel, servant hire, &c. $45 per session of five months.

For the benefit of themselves and their immediate friends, the Proprietors have made arrangements with Mrs. Colton, who has had considerable experience and success in teaching, to take charge of a limited number of girls, in an entirely separate apartment, in separate buildings, where a systematic and thorough education will be given. The pupils will enjoy all the advantages of the teachings and lectures of the laboratory, with experiments in philosophy, chemistry, &c.

The services of Mr. J. L. Kern, (for the last four years instructer in Rev. Mr. Fairweather's School at Hillsborough,) have been secured in the musical department. A few girls would be admitted, and those wishing to avail themselves of the privilege for their daughters or wards, may apply to the Proprietors through Mrs. Colton. As the number of girls will be limited, and as no instructer will be employed except the best, tuition will necessarily correspond. The object is not a cheap but a thorough education, both solid and ornamental, for our daughters. For further particulars, those interested are referred to the Circular of the Proprietors.

To the above notice of Cumberland Academy, by the Proprietors, I deem it proper to add that I expect, in conformity with their notice, to be permanently engaged in the school, and will spare no efforts to meet their wishes, and the just expectations of the public.

S. COLTON.

Dec. 2, 1852. 2w4t

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE next Term of this School will commence on the 10th January next.

Terms per Session of five months.

Elementary branches,	$8 00
English, including the higher Mathematics, with practical instruction in Survey, ing,	12 00
Classics,	17 50

No contingencies.

Board, including wood and washing, can be had in the Instructer's and in other private families, at $8 a month, or $35 for the Session.

No deduction made in tuition for the first two weeks of any absence. GEO. B. WETMORE.

Dec. 1, 1852. 1tw

OFFICE C. & N. P. R. C., Dec. 1, 1852.

DIVIDEND, No. 1.

A DIVIDEND of 6 per cent., or $3 00 per Share, has been declared out of the profits of this Company payable on and after the 15th January, 1853.

By order of the Board.

49-3t J. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

COAL WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to contract for the delivery of 25 tons of Deep River Coal.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Dec. 6. 4-6-2t

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'

HARDWARE, &c.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Rog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirraps, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Address THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
49Y] BALTIMORE.

Land, Saw Mill, and three convenient Residences,

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

THE subscriber being anxious to leave for the South this winter, will sell his Lands, &c. in Cumberland county on reasonable terms. On the tract where I live is a valuable Saw Mill with two Saws, and a Grist Mill, in good order. Also, three good dwellings and the necessary out houses.

There are about 50 or 60 acres of valuable Swamp land in cultivation, besides enough of upland cleared and in cultivation to run four or five ploughs. Also, a large tract of Turpentine land, and some 15 or 20,000 boxes already cut. The above tract contains 38 hundred acres.

Also, one tract on the Cape Fear River, joining Henry Elliot and others, containing 430 acres, of which there is enough in cultivation to run four or five ploughs.

A bargain will be given in the above lands and terms made easy.

Persons wishing to see the premises, can apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to his son Isaac S. Williams. ALEX'R WILLIAMS.

Nov. 27, 1852. 49-3t

LIST OF LETTERS

RECEIVED in the Post Office at Fayetteville since the advertisement of Nov. 1, 1852:

Wm P Aiken.
Mary Baldwin, G C Buchan, F S D Belknap, Jas Bathe, Emily Burnet, G D Barkerville.
Neill Campbell, L J Campbell, Rev Jas Collins, Malcom Currie, G W Cameron, Peggy Cook.
S Duvall.
Sarrah Ferrand.
Martha E Gibson, Clemmons Goodman, J K Gardner, Milly Grady, Nancy Godwin.
Joel Horn, Carr Hargrove, Rev Peter Howell, Joseph Howell, S Hawley, Elizabeth H.
Silas Johnson. Bourlin Ivy.
John Lyles, Mary Lallstead. C L Merryman.
Isabella McNeal, W G McNeely, Mary McFadgen, J D McAllister, Mary McLaughlin, A C McKethan, M J McDonald, Archi'd McKethan, Sarah E Nelson. John Outlaw.
J L Powers, J E Pittman. E Rosenthall.
W C Stout, Richard Still, Rich'd Shepherd, J W Steel, Hiram F Stephens.
G R Thagard, Jno Turlington, C R Tolar, Dr H M Turner.
Miss M J Wade, Lewis Worrell.

55] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

Dec. 1, 1852. 1t

☞ Ask for Advertised Letters.

FRUIT, NUTS, &c.

SOFT shell Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, Walnuts, Chocolate, Tamarinds, Seedless Raisins, Guava Jelly, Prunes in fancy glass jars, Excelsior and Ducal Grape Champaign. Just received this day and for sale by CHAS. BANKS.
Nov. 20, 1852. 45-1m

NEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday of December Term next, of Cumberland County Court, I will sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, for Cash, five valuable NEGROES, viz: Cuff, Wallace, Smith, Hester, and Harriet.

Also, a Lot on Maiden Lane, adjoining the lot of the late Henry W. Ayer.

RUSSELL KINGSBURY.
Nov. 22. 45ts

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

AMERICAN Fruit Culturist. Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. Cole's American Fruit Book. Northern Fruit Culturists. Grape Culture and the Strawberry. Rural Architecture. Rural Homes. Colman's Practical Agriculture. Stephens' Book of the Farm and Farmer's Guide. Allen's American Farm Book. Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. Farmer's Dictionary. Farmer's Cyclopedia of Modern Agriculture. Faulkner's Farmer's Treasure. Buist's Family Kitchen Garden.

Stewart's Stable Economy. Pana's Muck Manual. Browne's American Muck Book. Pana's Essay on Manures.

American Bee Keeper's Manual. The Hive and Honey Bee. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Richardson on the Hog, Domestic Fowls and the Pests of the Farm. Youatt on the Pig. Skinner's Cattle Doctor. Hinds' Farrier. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. Clater on Horses. Horsemanship, including breaking and training, &c. &c. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
November 1852.

JUST RECEIVED.

GLUE for Distillers.
Horse and Mule Collars.
A fine lot of Saddlery.
Ready-made Clothing.
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Also, a lot of North Carolina BACON.

C. E. LEETE, Person street.
Nov. 18, 1852. 44tf

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Tuesday the 7th day of December next, FOUR NEGROES:—One Woman, 30 years old; 3 Boys, one going on 8, one 7, one 5 years old,—all very likely. One Horse, 4 years old. One Barouche.

Terms: 90 days for Note negotiable at Bank, or interest deducted for cash.

JAMES TODD, Ag't.
Nov. 18, 1852. 44ts

LEATHER BANDS.

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and riveted. The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. less than New York manufacturers' prices. Cash will be required in every instance. For sale by
W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852. 2ttf
Wilmington Herald copy one month, and send account to W. H. Lutterloh.

JUST RECEIVED,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1000 bushels Alum ditto, in bags.
20 hhds. sweet Molasses.
20 hhds. City Mess Pork.
20 " large size No. 3 Mackerel.
10 half hhds. No. 2 do.
20 hhds. fresh caught Mullets.
50 boxes Dried Herring.
100 bbls. Planting & eating Potatoes.
10 hhds. superior Bacon.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1852. 45tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock, comprising a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails, Bagging, Rope, and Twine,

With MANY articles not mentioned, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

—ALSO—

25 cases Boots and Shoes, some very fine.
A lot Ready made Clothing, embracing several styles fine Coats, (City made.)

—ALSO—

15 hhds. good Molasses.
200 sacks Salt.
4000 lbs. prime Bacon.
5 bbls. clear Mess Pork.
20 bags Coffee, various kinds.
5 hhds. Brown Sugar.
10 bbls. Coffee Crushed ditto.
10 bbls. Distillers' Glue, &c. &c.

The above goods were purchased with reference to a Cash or Barter trade, and will be sold, or exchanged for produce on favorable terms.

Call near the Bank of Cape Fear.

THOS. J. JOHNSON.
Nov. 20, 1852. 45tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 25th October, a Negro man named BEN. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds; his hair is long, and he sometimes keeps it tied up in strings; has very large head, large eyes, and good teeth. He can read and write, and possibly may write himself a pass. His age is 29.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery to me, or to any Jailer in this State so that I can get him again, of the above boy.

I will give an additional reward of $200 for proof sufficient to convict any white person or persons of harboring said boy.

C. A. HARRISON.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., Nov. 20, 1852. 45tf

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, For 1852.

I HAVE just received my Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting in part as follows:

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; plain, b'k and fig'd Silks; fancy do; b'k and col'd French Merinos; English do; b'k and col'd Alpacas; French and English printed Delains, (some embroidered and very handsome;) Merino Shirts and Drawers; Wool Shawls; Cassimere and Crape do; Flannels; Worsted Caps; Bonnets, Sacks and Muffs for Children; Negro Blankets, and a few good bed Blankets; Carpets and Hearth Rugs; French and American Prints; Ginghams; Bleached and brown Domestics; Osnaburgs; Malbro Goods; b'k and col'd Cotton Velvets; Velvet Trimmings; Jaconet and Swiss Muslin; Bishop and Victory Lawns; Jaconet and Swiss Edgings and Insertings; Linen Trimmings; Cotton and Lisle Edgings; Infants' Waists; Fringes; Gimps; Picnic Mitts; Gloves and Hosiery; Ribbons, Bonnets, Girls' Flats and Straw Trimming; Damask and Merino.

Also, a good assortment of Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls and Children; together with many other articles not enumerated, making my stock complete; to which the attention of my friends and the trading public generally is invited. Grateful for past favors, I hope by offering goods at reasonable rates to continue to share a portion of public patronage.

North-West Corner Market Square, No. 2, Green st., Fayetteville, N. C. P. SHEMWELL.

P. S. I keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Salem Cassimeres and Kerseys.
Sept. 25, 1852. 29tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Elenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849 56 tf

Ladies' Riding Hats and Gentlemen's Riding Caps,

for sale at the Green Street HAT STORE. D. GEE.
Nov. 19, 1852. 45tf

RYE WHISKEY.

10 BARRELS, a prime article, just received and for sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

—ALSO—

30 bags prime FEATHERS.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

OUR Fall and Winter Goods are now here, and ready for sale. Our stock of **DRY GOODS** is large and better than any former season; **HARDWARE AND CUTLERY** is hard to equal.

GROCERIES.—Our stock is large, equal if not superior to any former year.

All of which we would be glad to exchange for almost any kind of produce, for cash, or to punctual customers on time. COOK & TAYLOR.
September, 1852. 27tf

The Fayetteville and Western Plank

Road Company will receive and consider a proposal or proposals, by persons who may be disposed to enter into a contract, for keeping the line of Plank Road from Fayetteville to Ashborough in complete repair for the year. They will state the price per mile for the whole or any part, and will leave the proposals at the Office of the Company, sealed and directed to the President and Directors of the F. & W. Plank Road Company.

By order, EDWD LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
Nov. 1, 1852. 40tMD

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the present Session of the Legislature to incorporate a Company, to be called the North Carolina Steam Carriage and Plank Road Company. 40-1m

FOR SALE.

105 ACRES OF LAND, South of Mallett's Pond, joining the town line, and lying in the fork and on the East side of the Southern Plank Road. This land will be sold entire or in lots, and if not previously disposed of, will be offered at Public Auction on the 1st day of January next.

Also, for sale, a good harness horse.

J. C. HOOPER.
November 1852. 43tf

Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Boots & Shoes! FALL AND WINTER STOCK, 1852.

THE Subscriber has received one of the largest assortments in his line that he has ever offered in this market; to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public in general. Among his stock may be found nearly every style and quality that can be found in this market. He would say to all those desiring goods in his line to give him a call, as he is determined to sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers, at wholesale or retail. JOHN C. THOMSON.
Old Stand, South West Corner Market Square.
Sept. 25, 1852. 29tf

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving their FALL STOCK of

GOODS,

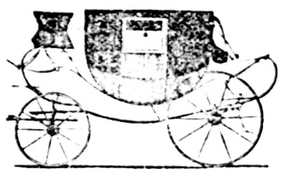
Consisting of a full assortment of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Goods, a large supply of Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Saddlery, Crockery and Glassware, Gunny and Dundee Bagging and Rope, Nails, Iron, &c. &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public to call and examine our Stock; it is LARGE and will be sold on accommodating terms. J. T. COUCH & CAIN.
August 30, 1852. 21tf

Received on Consignment,

AND for sale cheap, 50 bbls. WHISKEY.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
May 4, 1852. 88tf



Only Burnt out in Part.

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the premises of his old stand, opposite Liberty Point. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

Having kept the greater portion of his Timbers at a distance from the manufactory, he has on hand a large and well selected lot of thoroughly seasoned Timber, of every description used in his business, which enables him to retain all his principal workmen. He is therefore now prepared to do any work in his line in the very best style, and on the most favorable terms—as low as any work of the same quality in N. C.

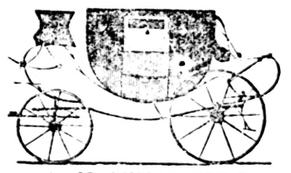
He has on hand, completely finished,
8 Barouches, for 1 or 2 horses;
6 Rockaways, and 13 Buggies.
Also, nearly finished,
10 Carriages for 2 horses;
20 Barouches for 1 and 2 horses;
12 Rockaways, and 30 Buggies;

All of which are of the most approved plan and finish, and will compare with any work in the U. States for neatness and durability.

Having been engaged in the above business for the past 20 years, his work is well known, and he refers to old customers for proof of its durability.

☞ ALL work warranted for 12 months, and repaired free of charge should it fail by bad workmanship or material, within that time.

☞ REPAIRING executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Jan'y 26, 1852. 59



A. H. WHITFIELD,

Coach & Light Carriage Manufacturer,

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it without charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing, as it cannot be surpassed for style, elegance, and durability. He is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2, 1852. 61tf

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell her DWELLING HOUSE, with about 7 acres of Land, on Haymount, about half a mile west of Fayetteville. The House is 2 stories, with 4 large and 2 small rooms; with all convenient Outhouses. Persons desirous of purchasing, will please apply soon. H. P. LAIN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 1. 40tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28-tf

HARMAN'S HOTEL, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The subscriber having taken the large Hotel, formerly known as the PLANTERS' HOTEL, situated at the foot of Hay Mount, Hay Street, Fayetteville, North Carolina, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now engaged in refitting the building, which is supplied with entire new Furniture, and is prepared to accommodate the travelling public. Having had some experience in the business in the town of Pittsborough, N. C., he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their company. His rooms are large and airy.

He has large and convenient Stables, and a good and faithful Ostler.

JOHN HARMAN.
Feb'y 17, 1852. 66tf

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.
June 23, 1852. 3tf

SUMMERVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Summerville, the vicinity, and the public generally, that she has opened a

House of Entertainment,

where she will be pleased to accommodate all who may call on her. The Village is pleasant and healthful, her house large and commodious. No pains will be spared to render her agreeable and comfortable any who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to accomodate with Board from 15 to 20 Students. Price of Board $8 per month.

E. BAILEY.
Summerville, N. C., June 13, 1852. 1-tf

MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON

WILL be glad to accommodate a few Boarders. She also informs her friends and the public that she intends to carry on the business of Mantuamaking.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1852. 23tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of

WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,

for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. E. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Berry & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.
Dec. 30, 1852. 2-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large addition to his Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Coffee, Sugar, Crockery, Hardware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bagging and Rope.

—ALSO—

H llowsware, Nails, Leather, Window Glass, White Lead, Cheese, Fish, &c. &c.

Which he offers on the most reasonable terms. He offers for sale a large stock of

Foreign & Domestic Liquors,

Old Rye Whiskey, old Nash Brandy, Apple Brandy, Corn Whiskey, N. E. Rum, and Am. Gin.

His FOREIGN LIQUORS were selected with care, and are of superior quality. They consist of

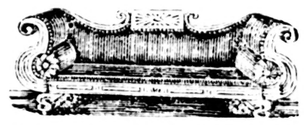
Cognac Brandy; Otard ditto; Old London Dock ditto; Henessy ditto; Jamaica Rum; St. Croix ditto; Holland Gin; Irish Whiskey; Cherry Brandy; Madeira Wine, superior; Sherry ditto, ditto; Port ditto, some very fine; Sicily Madeira Wine; Champaign Wine of the Bolinger and other brands, in quarts and pints; Sparkling Hock, ditto, ditto; Peppermint Cordial.

Also, a large lot of the cheapest CIGARS in the place.

W. DRAUGHON.
Sept. 15, 1852. 26-3m

BACON AND LARD.

WILLIAM McINTYRE offers for sale,
19,756 Lbs. prime BACON.
10 Bbls. Clear Mess PORK.
12 Bbls. Leaf LARD.
October 25, 1852. 37-6w



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 30, 1851. 35tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!

5000 La Josefina Gift Regalia,	4000 Regalias,
5000 La Union Principes,	2000 Ambrosia,
5000 Jenny Lind,	2900 Ben Franklin,
5000 Plantation,	2000 Noriega,
3000 Panetelas,	2000 Neptuno,
3000 Conquesta,	2000 Voluntero,
3000 La Celebrada,	2000 Morenita,

For sale by CHAS. BANKS.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

CHARLES BANKS

IS receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of

2 cases Jar Prunes,	2000 lbs. Brazil Nuts,
100 boxes Sardines,	2000 lbs. Hazel Nuts,
5 cases Prese'vd Ginger	1000 Cocoa Nuts,
50 boxes Raisins,	50 bbls. and boxes Soda,
1000 lbs. soft-shell Almonds	Butter, Sugar and Water Crackers.
1000 lbs. Walnuts,	

50,000 Havana and Principe Cigars.

Stoughton's Bitters, Worcester Sauce, Currants, Citron, Cassia, Yeast Powders, Dates, Quince and Guava Jelly, Capers, Olives, Pickles (in gallons, half-gallons, and quarts,) Brandy Pine Apples and Peaches, Macaroni, Vermacelli, Cordials, Pine Apple Cheese, Preserves (in pints, quarts, and half-gallons,) Conserve Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Liquorice, &c.; which will be sold at very low prices.
Oct. 20, 1852. 36tf

The largest Stock of Goods ever offered by us!

W are now receiving much the LARGEST STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas, &c.

Ever offered by us in this place, to which we particularly invite the attention of Merchants, as we are determined not to be undersold.

STARR & WILLIAMS.
August 25, 1852. 20tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Leete & Johnson is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Thos. J. Johnson is alone authorized to settle the concern.

CHAS. E. LEETE,
October 1, 1852. THOS. J. JOHNSON.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted the firm of Leete & Johnson, are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

The business will be conducted in future by the undersigned on his own account, at the old stand near the Cape Fear Bank, where he hopes to see his old (AND VALUED) FRIENDS, and the trading public generally.

He has on hand and will be receiving shortly, his Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery &c. &c.

73tf THOS. J. JOHNSON.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

IN my recent visit to New York, my principal object was to get workmen and material for the purpose of manufacturing Silk Hats. After getting there, and finding it difficult to get first rate workmen to come South, I gave up the prospect of procuring any, consequently purchased a large stock of SILK HATS. After making my purchase, I engaged a gentleman as principal workman, who came well recommended. He learned his trade in Europe; and for the last seven years he has been employed in a large manufacturing establishment in the city of New York. I then procured fashionable blocks and materials, and am now fairly at work

Manufacturing Ninety Hats per month,

And will have some of them ready for sale by the 20th inst. In order that I may not be overstocked, I offer for sale, AT COST, my late purchase of Nos. 1st, 2d, and 3d quality FASHIONABLE

Moleskin HATS.

Merchants may save money by purchasing of me. If you purchase in New York, it is often a month before you receive them.

I shall in a short time be able to furnish merchants with Hats of MY OWN MANUFACTURE, at N. York prices, to wit: No. 1 at $42, No. 2 at $36, and No. 3 at $30 per dozen.

I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my former customers, and invite them and other well disposed patriotic gentlemen, that are in favor of SUPPORTING SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES, to give me a call on or after the 20th inst., as I expect to have ready for exhibition and sale Hats of my own manufacture that cannot be surpassed in style and durability.

I would be pleased to see every gentleman, in country or town, and will take pleasure in exhibiting the Hats, and showing the different process they pass through from the fur on the skin until ready for the head. DAVID GEE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 9, 1852. 34tf

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SON.
July 13, 1852. 8tf

D. & W. McLaurin

HAVE just received, in addition to their former Stock—

100 kegs NAILS,
10 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. Granulated ditto,
60 bags Coffee,
50 pieces Dundee Bagging,
7 bales Gunny Cloth,
45 coils Rope,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs pure and extra White Lead,
50 boxes Window Glass,
40 bags Drop and Buck Shot,
25 kegs FFFG Powder.

—ALSO—

Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soaps,
Mackerel, in barrels and half-barrels,

Cheese, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Salts, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Sperm Candles, &c.; with a general assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

We offer the above Goods at low prices, for Cash or good paper. D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 15, 1852. 25tf

A NEW INVENTION.

THE undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashborough.

My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, scowering and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once.

Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars.

All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county. P. P. FREEMAN.
Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him. DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68-tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be consulted at the Office directly over the new Drug Store of Samuel J. Hinsdale, South West corner of Market Square.
July 29, 1852. 13tf

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened his NEW STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Goods.

His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low.

S. S. AREY.
Oct. 9, 1852. 34-6m

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

☞ Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.
August 24, 1850. 34tf

Just received, per Steamer Fanny,

Kerseys,
Jeans and Blankets,
Baskets and Tubs, assorted,
Rowland's Mill-Saws,
Anvils, Bellows and Vises,
75 Kegs Nails,
Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
White Lead,
Linseed Oil.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.
Sept. 27, 1852. 29tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY for Sale.

THE Subscriber having removed to Tennessee, desires to dispose of his residence and lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. He therefore offers for sale, on accommodating terms, his residence at ROSE HILL, and the tract of 500 acres of land attached thereto; and also the Meadow Farm tract of 1000 acres, adjacent to the former.

Previous advertisements have described the residence and lands and their advantages. Persons desirous of further information can obtain it from Mr. Isaac B. Hawley, who has full power to sell the property and give deeds.

W. H. HARDIN.
Aug. 30, 1852. 21

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE tract of Land is offered for sale, containing 220 acres, lying 5½ miles west of Fayetteville, near the F. & W. Plank Road, adjoining Mrs. Nott and others, with a good dwelling and other necessary out-houses, well watered and healthy situation. Apply soon to D. G. McPuffie in Fayetteville, or to Jas. R. McPuffie on the premises, for particulars.
June 26, 1852. 3-tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce. D. & W. McLAURIN.
Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have formed this day a copartnership, under the firm of McDONALD & McMASTER, for the transaction of a general

Barter, Grocery, and Provision Business;

And expect to receive their fall Stock by the 25th inst., at their Store on Gillespie street, a few doors above the State Bank. J. R. McDONALD.
JOHN E. McMASTER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 6, 1852. 15

WANT OF MONEY!

I WILL sell my *SUMMER RESIDENCE*, two miles from the Market, on the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road—one of the most desirable and healthy places in the county.

Also, 10 Shares of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Stock, and 30 Shares of Fayetteville Hotel Stock.

With the largest stock of Ready-made CARRIAGES and BUGGIES ever offered in this place—over $5000 worth—completely finished. All of which I will sell at very reduced prices for cash or negotiable notes.

So little attention has been paid to the call made by me after the fire of the 24 Jan'y, on those indebted to me to call and settle, that I am induced to offer the above property at reduced prices to enable me to rebuild my Carriage Establishment and continue my business with convenience.

I shall place notes in proper hands for collection, if not paid soon. I have all my accounts made out to the 1st Jan'y 1852. A. A. McKETHAN.
March 29, 1852. 77tf

HALL & BOLLINGER

CONTINUE to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, with all its branches, in this place. They have added, within the last six months, $1000 worth of Patterns, and are now prepared to furnish Millwrights with Machinery, at short notice, for Wheat, Corn, Grist, and Saw Mills.

Steam Mill's repaired throughout.

Our terms are cash on delivery; 10 per cent. will be added for every 30 days an account may stand unpaid. We cannot carry on this business on the credit system, neither do we intend doing so.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
August 18, 1852. 18tf

SMALL AND TALL: COME ONE, COME ALL,

And get you a Gun that will carry a Ball!

THE subscriber has now on hand, and will sell cheap for cash, his large and well assorted Stock of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS, of the best make, and latest patterns. Also, Colt's Patent Repeating Pistols, and Allen's Revolvers; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Powder Flasks; Percussion Caps; &c., &c.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand, and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 500 yards.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above-named articles, will do well to give me a trial, and they may be sure to find the greatest Bargains ever offered in this town.

Repairing of every thing in the gun-smith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay Street, opposite the Marble Yard.
Fayetteville, N. C.
August 16, 1852. 17-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

I AM now receiving my usual assortment of FALL GOODS, all of which has been purchased for Cash, by the package, which will enable me to sell at uncommonly low prices.

In addition to my usual stock, I have purchased a large lot of Ready-made Clothing, which can be sold at very low prices.

Country merchants and others are invited to exam ine the above stock, as it is one of the largest ever offered in this State. JAMES KYLE.
Sept. 30, 1852. 31tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership under the name and style of

STEDMAN & HORNE,

And may be found at the foot of Hay Mount, in the house formerly occupied by Hall & Johnson.

They have received their FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of

Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots & Shoes, Sole Leather, Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c. Also, a general assortment of Groceries, including a choice selection of Liquors.

We keep on hand spun Yarn, from the Deep River M. Co. at Factory prices. We will take in exchange for goods, country produce of any kind.

N. A. STEDMAN.
W. T. HORNE.
Oct. 4, 1852. 32tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

THE subscriber is now receiving his FALL STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND JEWELRY of every description.

Also, plated Cake Baskets, Candlesticks and Castors; fine Cutlery; double and single barrel Guns; Colt's and Allen's Revolving Pistols; self-cocking and common Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; Music Boxes; gold, silver and steel Spectacles; and a great variety of other articles in the line.

A good assortment of CLOCKS.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine. WARREN PRIOR.
Sept. 30, 1852. 30-3m

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted. Also, Jewelry of every description neatly repaired.

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. [illegible] K. Bruce was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still living and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 2tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore, Fare $13. Via Wilmington and Petersburg, Richmond & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 52-tf

NOTICE.

THE Steward's Hall of the Robeson Institute is to let for a period of 12 months to the highest bidder, under the approval of the Trustees. Sealed proposals will be received until Dec. 20, 1852.

The Hall is a commodious building, containing rooms with fire-places; and being near the public landing from Fayetteville to Lumberton, ample facilities are afforded for procuring provisions.

All necessary out-houses will be provided. Any transient boarders will probably be wanting, or servants can address the subscribers at St. Paul's P. O.

JOHN McKINNON,
NEILL CRAWFORD.
Nov. 7, 1852. 44-4t

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to parents, guardians, and the public generally, that they have procured the services of the Rev. Benjamin J. Smyth, graduate of Dublin and Belfast Universities, to take charge of the above School. Mr. Smyth, from long experience, and extraordinary attainments, as teacher of youth, is fully qualified to insure satisfaction to all parents, guardians and wards under his care and instruction. As a scholar, disciplinarian and teacher, few are his equals, and fewer still his superiors. He will commence with the Principal, and in the neighborhood, the first month. Tuition from $16 to $20, per session of 5 months. The institution will be open for the reception of students on the second Monday in January.

JOHN C. McLAURIN,
DANIEL C. McLAURIN,
DUNCAN McLAURIN.
Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., Oct. 25, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for making, cementing and riveting Bands with rivets. The Bands are stretched with patent machines, made expressly for that purpose, obviating the difficulty of bands stretching and rotting, which is the common way of making them, is entirely prevented by this process. Bands made in this way are of uniform width evenly, run true, and have a most perfect hold on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20per cent more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to render them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. HINES.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford, N. C.
Band Shop near Jesse Walker's Mill, four miles from Greensboro.

REFERENCES.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro; Chas. E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Stone & Co., Germantown Mine; Mr. Endy, Hodgen Mine; Holmes, Earnhardt & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan county; T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
Jan'y 22, 1852. 47-tf

TO FEMALE TEACHERS.

THE Trustees of Floral College, N. C., will receive until 11th of December next, through the undersigned Committee, proposals for two Female teachers to assist in imparting instruction to the pupils of said College. Applicants must accompany their proposals with certificates of recommendation, also state terms and as to salary.

Any information desired in regard to the location can be obtained by addressing the undersigned Committee, at Gillopolis Post Office, Robeson county, N. C.

W. McNAY,
J. B. McALLUM,
JOHN McNEILL.
Oct. 23, 1852. 2-tf

FOR SALE.

A TURPENTINE FARM, containing 640 Acres, one hundred Acres of finely Timbered land, situated on the Waccamaw river, near the head of navigation, and accessible at all seasons of the year to small vessels and boats. Three thousand acres of the above land have been boxed and worked for three years. The premises are a dwelling house, and all necessary